



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS
AND ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Report of the School Medical Officer

TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1937

NORWICH:

Roberts Printers (Norwich) Limited, Ten Bell Lane



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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Health Committee.

Lord Mayor :

COUNCILLOR CHARLES F. WATLING, J.P.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. FLACK, M.B.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

Members :

<i>Ald.</i>	MISS M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P.	<i>Coun.</i>	L. A. HOWES
			„ H. J. JARROLD
<i>Coun.</i>	J. BROOKSBANK		„ H. W. PALMER
„	MRS. E. K. FUGILL		„ REV. H. PITTS
„	MRS. M. HIGH (until 22nd March, 1938)		„ A. E. PUMMELL
„	E. B. HINDE, M.B. (from 19th April, 1938)		„ A. SOUTH
			„ H. C. SOUTHGATE
			„ MRS. A. M. WITARD

The undermentioned are co-opted members for Blind Persons Welfare Business :

MR. R. C. FANTHORPE ... *Superintendent and Secretary of the
Norwich Institution for the Blind.*

MR. J. BRIGHTY
MR. G. W. H. WRIGHT } *Representatives of Blind Persons.*

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR H. W. PALMER.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

Members :

As Health Committee, with the addition of three co-opted members, viz., Mrs. F. E. M. Deacon, Dr. Violet M. Jewson, and Mrs. A. E. Kent.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.

27th May, 1938.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, the Annual Report for the year 1937. The order of the Report has been somewhat altered from the order suggested by the Ministry of Health.

Dr. J. V. Walker relinquished his appointment as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, etc., and Resident Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital on 30th April, and Dr. J. J. Murphy took up duties in a similar capacity on 20th July. This change of staff with the gap, coupled with the regrettable illness of Dr. Riddel, caused some delay in and disturbance to the work of the department.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population of Norwich for 1937 at 123,000, which is a further drop of 700 and is to be compared with 126,600 in 1932, a drop of 3600, and I might point out that the population of Norwich in 1909 was estimated at 124,136, while the highest figure pre-war was 125,446 in 1910. This reduction of the population number, coupled with the fact that the actual number of City births in 1937 was 1677, which was a slight rise as compared with 1936, gives a birth rate of 13.63 as compared with 13.23 for 1936. The total number of deaths dropped from 1485 in 1936 to 1428 in 1937, so that the death rate dropped to 11.61 per 1000 and the adjusted death rate is 10.68.

1937 was a satisfactory year. The infantile mortality rate rose slightly again to 52.47, but this compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales and the 125 Great Towns. On the other hand, the still-birth numbers were slightly reduced and the Maternal Mortality Rate showed a satisfactory drop. With regard to the rise in the Infantile Mortality Rate, it was associated with influenza in the months of February and March, and it is remarkable how often one has to point out that if it had not been some infectious disease such as measles, whooping cough or influenza, we should have had a much more satisfactory Infantile Mortality Rate. The fact that we have no means at all at present of controlling droplet infection takes a heavy toll of our infants.

The outstanding feature of the year is the drop in the Tuberculosis Rates both of notifications and of deaths. This particularly applies to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and is, indeed, most satisfactory. A glance at the Tuberculosis Charts in the appropriate section of the Report shows a most remarkable and satisfactory fall. The year 1936 established a low record for Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths but 1937 was appreciably better still. This continued fall suggests that the Council's efforts to combat this disease are on the right lines and is very encouraging, particularly as the number of notifications is also falling. The fall in notifications is not so rapid as the fall in deaths, but this is only to be expected. However, there is some reason to hope that the fall in notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis may accelerate. These facts underline the suggestion made in my 1936 Report that Pulmonary Tuberculosis is now ripe for a drive towards its total abolition. With a disease such as Pulmonary Tuberculosis in which the number of deaths is very considerably associated with the economic prosperity of the City we must expect fluctuations in the actual numbers in the future as we have had in the past, but it can be confidently hoped that the fluctuations will be in the lower reaches.

With regard to the other infectious diseases apart from the influenza previously mentioned, these were comparatively quiet. Scarlet fever and mumps had slightly more prominence than for the last two years. However, there was an outbreak of the Sonne type of dysentery in the latter part of the year. The source of this was not discovered. There was no actual death from this disease.

The Isolation Hospital and Maternity Home carried out their work in a very satisfactory manner, and the new domiciliary midwifery service under the Midwives Act 1936 was satisfactorily inaugurated. This latter service has been successfully grafted on to the work of the Maternity Home under Dr. Bow. All the changes which it has brought about have been effected smoothly largely due to the preparatory work done in 1936.

The housing activities have been carried on as vigorously as possible and the City is to be congratulated on the very great efforts which it has made and is still making in this direction over a series of years.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Department, including the Refuse Collection Staff, have carried out their work very satisfactorily. Difficulties have arisen with regard to certain aspects of the Shops Act work but this was to be expected from the vague wording of the Act. During the year considerable attention was paid to the ventilation of cinemas, etc. The appropriate section

in the Report shows the various activities on which the Sanitary Inspectors were engaged.

During the year 259 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were done. The City Engineer's Dept. and the Education Dept. most prominently required this service.

The number of blind persons on the register has increased. This is partly due to a revision of the "observation" cases, a considerable number of whom have now been certified "blind."

The Council was again assisted by certain voluntary workers at the Infant Welfare Centres and the socials for the Blind and owes them very sincere thanks.

Personally, I also have received hearty support from the members of the various Committees concerned and also from the Public Health Staff, and I thank them for the help they have given.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.*

(1) STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES, 1937.

PERMANENT WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS.

V. F. SOOTHILL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer;
Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital;
Adm. Tuberculosis Officer, and Adm. Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

G. L. LEGGAT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer and
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MISS M. BOW, M.B., Ch.B., (Ed.), D.P.H., M.M.S.A.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

R. B. BOSTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

MISS R. O. MORRIS, M.D., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

J. V. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.), D.P.H., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health;
Assistant School Medical Officer and
Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital (until 30th April).

J. J. MURPHY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health;
Assistant School Medical Officer and
Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital (from 20th July).

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

G. MAXTED, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Ophthalmic Surgeon, three sessions each week.

N. S. CARRUTHERS, F.R.C.S. (Ed.) R. A. HIGHMOOR, F.R.C.S. (Ed.).
Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists, Isolation Hospital, and to the
Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

H. A. BRITTAIN, M.A. (Dub.), M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.
Orthopædic Surgeon.

Consultants to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

M. W. B. BULMAN, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).
A. CROOK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
E. B. HINDE, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
C. NOON, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Maternity Home.

A. CROOK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
Consultant Obstetrician.

C. NOON, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Consultant Surgeon.

Public Vaccinator.

J. BANNERMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

Venereal Diseases Clinics (At Norfolk and Norwich Hospital).

S. H. LONG, M.D. (Cantab.).

T. J. WRIGHT, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

G. P. C. CLARIDGE, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), (Pathologist).

Veterinary Inspector.

(Under Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, Milk and Dairies Act, 1915,
and Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.)

H. V. LOW, M.R.C.V.S. (Part-time).

District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts.*

District No. 1. A. W. TAYLOR, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

„ „ 2. A. O'DONOVAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), L.M.

„ „ 3. C. G. JOBBINS, B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Until 31st March).

T. T. HUTCHISON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.). (From 1st April.)

„ „ 4. V. M. JEWSON, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., Ch.B. (Man.)

„ „ 5. D. S. NAPIER, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.)

„ „ 6. R. K. BRYCE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

„ „ 7. L. H. B. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.)

„ „ 8. J. S. WHITESIDE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S.
(Glas.)

Public Analyst.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C. (Part-time).

SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICERS (Whole-time).

Senior;

C. R. KNOWLES, L.D.S. (Leeds).

Assistants :

J. E. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.)

MISS K. L. GARDNER, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

MATRONS.

Isolation Hospital :

MISS F. MORRISON.

Maternity Home :

MISS F. G. O. MOORCROFT.

HEALTH VISITING STAFF, ETC.

- 1 Inspector of Midwives.
- 12 Health Visitors and School Nurses.
- 2 Nurses engaged in the Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics.
- 1 Tuberculosis Visitor and School Nurse.
- 1 Orthopædic Masseuse.
- 2 Home Teachers and Visitors of the Blind.
- 2 Infant Life Protection Visitors who also act as Assistant Lady Relieving Officers, etc.
- 1 Attendant for cleansing children's heads.

All the Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the C.M.B.; 14 of them a Certificate in General Nursing Training, and 1 of them the Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

There are also 3 clerk attendants in the dental clinic, 1 part-time.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

G. D. KIRBY, M.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.S.I.A.

DEPUTY SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

A. E. HOLLOX, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I. (Until 5th June.)

L. H. ENGLAND, M.S.I.A. (From 3rd August.)

SANITARY STAFF.

- 11 Inspectors (1 temporary). All holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and 10 the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- 1 Unqualified temporary Assistant.
- 3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfection and Drainage Officer.

CLERICAL STAFF.

23 Clerks.

*Officers in the service of the Public Assistance Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1937

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	7,898
Population (Census, 1931) ...	...	...	...	126,236
,, Estimated middle of 1937 ...	...	...	...	123,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books ...	...	...	...	34,000
Rateable Value (1st April, 1937) ...	...	...	...	£743,601
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	...	...	...	£2,900

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate ...	1594	847	747	Birth Rate 13.63 per 1000 of the estimated resi- dent population
	Illegitimate ...	83	42	41	
	Total ...	<u>1677</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>788</u>	

The rates for the previous years were:—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
16.16	15.85	15.72	15.44	14.73	13.98	14.22	13.80	13.23

The Birth Rate for 1937 for England and Wales was 14.9 and for the 125 Great Towns was 14.9 per 1000 population.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Still-Births	Legitimate ...	50	24	26	Rate per 1000 total (live and still-) births— 31.76
	Illegitimate ...	5	1	4	
	Total ...	<u>55</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>30</u>	

Deaths	1428	674	754	Death Rate 11.61 per 1000 of the estimated resi- dent population
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Area Comparability Factor92
Adjusted Death Rate	10.68

The Crude Death Rates for the previous years were:—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
12.16	10.81	13.95	10.95	12.09	12.08	12.78	11.53	11.38	12.00

The Death Rate for 1937 for England and Wales was 12.4 and for the 125 Great Towns was 12.5 per 1000 population.

Maternal Mortality			From Sepsis ...		2
			,, Other causes		3
			Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
Maternal Rate	Mortality	per 1000 live births ...	1.19	1.79	2.98
		per 1000 Total (live and still-) births ...	1.15	1.73	2.88
The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was		per 1000 live births ...	0.97	2.26	3.23
		per 1000 Total (live and still-) births ...	0.94	2.17	3.11

The Maternal Mortality Rates for the previous years were:—

PUERPERAL SEPSIS. Rate per 1000.			OTHER CAUSES. Rate per 1000.			TOTALS.		
No. of Maternal Deaths.	Live births.	Total (live and stillbirths).	No. of Maternal Deaths.	Live births.	Total (live and stillbirths).	Per 1000 Live births.	Per 1000 Live and stillbirths.	
1931 ...	3	1.53	2	1.02	0.97	2.55	2.42	
1932 ...	3	1.60	1	0.54	0.52	2.14	2.07	
1933 ...	2	1.13	4	2.27	2.19	3.40	3.29	
1934 ...	4	2.24	7	3.91	3.79	6.15	5.96	
1935 ...	1	0.58	3	1.74	1.69	2.32	2.25	
1936 ...	3	1.83	5	3.06	2.95	4.89	4.72	

Infant Mortality Rate:—

All Infants per 1000 live births	52.47
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births	52.07
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	60.24

The Infant Mortality Rates for the previous years were:—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
62.7	40.5	74.9	44.6	54.64	56.30	62.96	45.86	48.23	51.95

Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 58.0

„ „ „ „ 125 Great Towns „ „ „ 62.0

„ „ „ „ London „ „ „ 60.0

The illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate was 60.24 per 1000 illegitimate live births.

The corresponding figures for previous years were:—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
30.3	70.7	75.47	72.16	114.58	73.17	95.89	65.93	152.17

The following table shows the numbers of Legitimate and Illegitimate Live Births registered during the last twelve years :—

		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		% of Illegitimate Births.
1926	...	2054	...	91	...	2145	...	4.24
1927	...	2019	...	116	...	2135	...	5.43
1928	...	1925	...	99	...	2024	...	4.89
1929	...	1890	...	99	...	1989	...	4.98
1930	...	1867	...	106	...	1973	...	5.37
1931	...	1861	...	97	...	1958	...	4.95
1932	...	1769	...	96	...	1865	...	5.15
1933	...	1681	...	82	...	1763	...	4.65
1934	...	1715	...	73	...	1788	...	4.08
1935	...	1630	...	91	...	1721	...	5.29
1936	...	1544	...	92	...	1636	...	5.62
1937	...	1594	...	83	...	1677	...	4.95

The Infantile Mortality is worthy of analysis, and Table I is of interest. Comments are made on pages 87-88.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil.
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	3
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	9

The numbers of deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases up to 2 years of age during the previous years were :—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
3	10	5	5	4	9	2	5	1

Mortality Rate—1 to 5 years.

The Death rates per 1000 of the estimated population for children between the ages of 1 and 5 years were :—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
0.21	0.4	0.36	0.28	0.39	0.28	0.36	0.23	0.31	0.22

Tuberculosis. There were 61 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Death Rate 0.5 per 1000 population) and 11 from other Tuberculous Diseases (Death Rate 0.089 per 1000 population).

The Death Rates for this Disease for the previous years were :—

1926	...	(Pulmonary)	0.73	(Other Forms)	0.18
1927	...	„	0.87	„ „	0.21
1928	...	„	0.65	„ „	0.10
1929	...	„	0.80	„ „	0.14
1930	...	„	0.62	„ „	0.09
1931	...	„	0.61	„ „	0.08
1932	...	„	0.79	„ „	0.09
1933	...	„	0.73	„ „	0.11
1934	...	„	0.77	„ „	0.16
1935	...	„	0.62	„ „	0.07
1936	...	„	0.61	„ „	0.18

CANCER.

Malignant growths accounted for 219 deaths, with a Death Rate of 1.78 per 1000 population. The numbers of deaths in 1935 and 1936 were 214 and 215 respectively. The table on pages 136-137 shows the ages at which death took place, and the sites of the disease.

INFANTILE MORTALITY OF EACH WARD IN NORWICH.

Ward.	Births	Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate				
	regis- tered,	under 1 year,	per 1000 live births.				
	1937.	1937.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Earlham ...	149	7	47.0	55.5	20.2	37.0	70.8
Heigham ...	94	4	42.6	41.2	37.4	34.1	30.3
Hellesdon...	126	6	47.6	105.7	47.6	61.1	100.0
Catton ...	155	6	38.7	54.4	80.3	52.6	45.5
Mousehold	129	10	77.5	59.4	32.6	38.8	80.8
Westwick	109	4	36.7	8.7	87.0	50.0	39.4
Coslany ...	84	2	23.8	63.2	42.0	66.6	84.0
Fye Bridge	69	7	101.4	14.9	35.7	75.6	93.7
Thorpe ...	154	8*	51.9	69.0	29.6	57.7	32.5
Eaton ...	66	2	30.3	30.8	71.4	60.0	58.8
Town Close	52	4	76.9	40.5	25.6	16.4	35.7
Lakenham	104	4	38.5	27.8	41.3	21.3	63.0
Nelson ...	63	1	15.9	32.3	20.0	44.1	29.9
St. Stephen	91	5	54.9	47.2	0.0	60.0	70.2
Conesford...	67	7	104.5	79.4	160.0	52.1	88.2
Ber Street	114	11	96.5	87.7	61.4	13.0	51.5

*Includes one infant who died on a Houseboat on the River Yare at Buckenham.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks - 2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasting Diseases	Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
	Premature Birth ...	18	2	3	1	24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
	Congenital Defects ...	13	1	—	1	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	Injury at Birth ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Want of Breast-Milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
	Improper Feeding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis } Tabes Mesenterica }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Diseases	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rickets. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	1	6	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	18
	Suffocation, Overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...		1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6
		34	4	3	3	44	12	7	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	88

Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Norwich during the Year 1937.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES		1428	88	10	17	30	28	40	50	128	181	366	490
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria	8	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Influenza	28	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	2	4	5	11
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	61	1	—	—	6	16	11	16	6	5	—
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	11	1	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	—
11	Syphilis	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	219	—	1	1	—	2	13	37	43	83	39
14	Diabetes ... ..	...	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	5
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	39	54
16	Heart Disease	...	305	—	—	3	2	2	8	17	37	102	134
17	Aneurysm	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	83	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	20	48
19	Bronchitis	52	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	14	28
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	88	20	6	3	2	1	1	13	10	12	16
21	Other Respiratory Diseases...	...	21	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	5	7
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc.	...	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
24	Appendicitis	...	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	30	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	6	6	13
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	31	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	4	7	10
29	Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	52	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Senility ... ..	...	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	72
33	Suicide .. ..	...	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	2	—
34	Other Violence ... ..	...	32	—	—	5	3	5	2	2	2	5	7
35	Other Defined Diseases	...	118	4	1	7	6	5	6	13	14	24	37
36	Causes ill-defined, or Unknown	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Adoptive and Local Acts: Special Local Orders, Bye-Laws, and Regulations in force in the district relating to Public Health.
Local Acts:—

- 1806—An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the City of Norwich.
- 1825—An Act amending and enlarging the last-mentioned Act.
- 1867—City of Norwich Act.
- 1879—Norwich Improvement Act.
- 1889—Norwich Corporation Act.
- 1933—Norwich Corporation Act.

General Adoptive Acts:—

- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (Sections 28, 29, 30 and 31.)
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Part II; certain sections in Parts IV and VII and Parts VI, VIII and IX.
- Public Health Act, 1925—Part II. (Sections 13—33 inclusive.)

Local Orders, Bye-Laws and Regulations:—

Orders as to Notification of Infectious Diseases:—

- Glanders, Anthrax and Hydrophobia in Man, 1909.
- Undulant Fever.

Orders under Public Health Acts, declaring certain trades to be offensive trades, 1911 and 1922.

Bye-Laws:—

- Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Filth, etc., 1859.
- Common Lodging Houses, 1894.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures, 1910.
- Slaughter-houses, 1911 and 1927.
- Offensive Trades, 1914 and 1922.
- Nursing Homes, 1928.
- Smoke Abatement, 1929.
- Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1935.
- Houses-let-in-Lodgings, etc., 1935.
- New Streets and Buildings, 1935.
- Prevention of Grease, Fat and Oil from discharging into Sewers, 1935.
- Prevention of Nuisances, 1935.
- Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse, 1935.
- Transport of Food, 1936.

Regulations:—

- Underground Rooms, 1937.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, ETC.

One aspect of the social conditions which is constantly being discussed at present is the steady drop in the birth rate, which applies to Norwich as to the rest of the country. The development of the rapidly growing suburbs probably affects this matter appreciably in Norwich, as it must also do for many other large centres. There is one aspect which is not usually mentioned but would, nevertheless, appear to have a very considerable influence on the situation. It is slowly becoming more and more difficult for the City's and the Nation's young people to get married, and this applies particularly to the more intellectually employed classes, in which the drop in the birth rate is most marked. The general improvement in Housing has not affected these classes very markedly. The training for a professional career is steadily lengthening so that a young man in a profession is not, as a rule, qualified before he is 24 or 25, while necessary additional qualifications add years to his training period so that in some instances he cannot keep himself before he is about 25 or so, and keeping a wife on his earnings, with the prospect of a family, is quite out of the question before he is 28, 29 or 30. A similar state of affairs occurs with regard to the clerical class. A boy of 16 may leave the Secondary School with a School Leaving Certificate and enter clerical employment with a salary of approximately £45 a year. He is fairly lucky if he has reached £210 per annum by the time he is 27 years of age, and that sum is certainly quite small enough for a man to marry on with the prospect of a family, particularly if the man has to keep up any appearance and social position. There must be many people of the clerical class who are worse off than that, particularly those without the above scholastic qualification, while the male shop assistant class may be paid somewhat less again, although the distinction between these two groups is vague. It is obvious that young persons of the above intelligence classes cannot prudently marry and start to have families before they are approximately 28 years of age, by which time the first vigorous desires of youth may have started to disappear and certain ductless glands be slightly less active. On the other hand, the skilled artisan class, receiving wages in the neighbourhood of 70/- a week or about £180 a year, can get their maximum pay from about the age of 21 years. Allowing for a little "looking round" and saving-up, this should enable them to marry a little earlier than the members of the professional and clerical classes. It would be of interest to know how the marrying ages and birth rates of the three classes compare with each other and with that of the unskilled labourers and with similar data for the latter half of the 19th century. This social and economic aspect of this much

discussed subject is an important one which needs, but has not yet received, much attention from the nation.

Another matter which is very much to the fore now is the "Physical Fitness Campaign." Many of us could, with great advantage, be much fitter than we are, but perspective is required in this matter. There can be no sound fitness unless it is based on sound hearts, lungs, kidneys, digestive system, blood, ductless glands and nervous system. Further, these must all have a reasonable opportunity to do their work. Without those, any sound condition of physical fitness is impossible. With those, fitness is almost automatically assured, for the reason that no really healthy animal, including man, is ever lazy. He may not direct his energies into channels desired by others, but he is certainly not lazy, and uses his powers, including the muscle system. Many of us when we get to about middle age, or who have to lead sedentary lives, do not take the physical exercise we should, and to those the Physical Fitness Campaign will undoubtedly be beneficial, and will, in turn, have a beneficial reaction on the organs previously mentioned, provided that those organs, in the first place, are sound enough to stand up to the increased work. Thus the Physical Fitness campaign is an admirable thing provided the increased fitness is based on sound constitutions. There is, however, one aspect of the movement which requires close attention, namely, that far more emphasis should be laid in the propaganda concerning it on the desirability of fresh air and sunshine in connection with the physical effort. In some of the propaganda films on the subject gymnastic exercises in inside gymnasias were being shown with approval, but very little mention was made of exercise in the fresh air and sunshine. If gymnasias are required, as presumably they are, much more effort should be made to provide gymnastic apparatus out of doors as being the normal procedure. Even in our schools at present, whether private or under the control of Education Committees, indoor gymnasias with nice apparatus are being provided and yet very little of such apparatus is provided out of doors at all. It is obvious that some difficulties will occur with regard to outdoor apparatus in wet weather, but many of these should not be insuperable. Plainly there can be no room or building without some dust in it and any collection of people within it will start to stir up that dust. If the people are in active movement, such as drill or gymnastic exercises, this dust must be stirred up more vigorously. Further, the mere presence of the people is bound to add to the atmosphere organisms from every person present, including organisms of any infectious disease, even those of influenza and the common cold. The fact of taking vigorous exercise will cause the people present to breathe more deeply, frequently with their mouths open, so that they are bound to inhale

more of any germs present and of the dust stirred up. Moreover, the presence of any sunshine or of a reasonable wind on the skin has an invigorating and exhilarating effect. It should certainly be the case that all exercises should normally take place out of doors and the participants should only go indoors if absolutely driven there by the weather. On the whole, a much greater effort towards out of doors exercises is required.

Within the last two years two big outbreaks of enteric fever have received publicity. There have been many preceding outbreaks. Of the two outbreaks one was passed on from a bad sewerage arrangement through milk, while in the other case the vehicle was water, but again the initial infection was faecal contamination. The lessons we are supposed to learn from these two outbreaks is that milk should be pasteurised and water chlorinated, but surely the fundamental lesson which should be learned, as indeed from all the preceding ones, is that we are not taking nearly sufficient care about sewage arrangements, and that in order to abolish these outbreaks, far greater efforts must be made to render sewage innocuous than are being made at present—with the hope that eventually even the pasteurisation of milk and the chlorination of drinking water might be rendered unnecessary. In these cases the pasteurisation of milk and the chlorination of water are “shutting the stable door after the steed is stolen,” as the sewage has been spread about in a harmful condition. The meticulous prevention of this should be the aim of every community, and it is suggested that chlorination should be explored as an easy method of sterilising sewerage effluents and would certainly prevent more outbreaks of the enteric group of diseases than the pasteurisation of milk. Indeed, the pasteurisation of milk is being dragged “by the scruff of its neck” into prominence in a surprising manner by official and other bodies. An official report has recently been issued on an outbreak of Gastro-enteritis caused by the presence of a “Dublin” *Salmonella* in milk. This outbreak was used to advocate the pasteurisation of milk, although the Report definitely states that there were faulty milking methods in connection with a milking machine, and further states that the milk, even of the infected and infecting cow, gave negative results on three occasions.

Special Noteworthy Sickness.

An outbreak of dysentery of the Sonne type became prevalent at the latter part of the year, and is referred to on page 104.

Inquiries were made into three cases of food poisoning. One was that of a youth aged 17 who had eaten a duck egg. The origin of the eggs was ascertained and blood tests were made

from 278 ducks. 21 gave positive results to bacillus aertrycke and were destroyed. The patient made a satisfactory recovery.

Another case in a woman aged 45 proved fatal. A culture isolated post-mortem from the spleen which was sent to the Ministry of Health Laboratory was identified as Salmonella, Newport type.

A third case, a man aged 69 years, also proved fatal. Portions of the small intestine and spleen were sent to a local pathologist for bacteriological examination. A pure culture of an organism was obtained from the spleen and this ultimately proved to be bacillus aertrycke. The deceased person did his own shopping and it was not possible to ascertain where he purchased his food supplies. Death in this case was attributed to gastro-enteritis caused by accidentally taking food infected by bacillus aertrycke.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The examination of swabs for Diphtheria and Widal reactions for the Enteric Group are carried out at the Isolation Hospital (see page 117); the examination of Sputum is also carried out at the Hospital, and at a small laboratory which has been established at the Public Health Offices; 1047 specimens were examined at the latter by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. More complex pathological examinations are made by private pathologists in the City. For chemical and bacteriological examinations of food, see pages 76-80.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) **For Infectious Diseases.** A motor ambulance and a motor van with a body which, in emergency, can be used as an ambulance are kept at the Isolation Hospital, available for use within the City. When the Committee purchased the motor ambulance they decided to retain one horse-drawn ambulance, which is kept at the Smallpox Hospital. The motor ambulance is occasionally used for bringing in Infectious Disease cases from a neighbouring district, for which a charge is made.

(b) and (c) **For Non-Infectious, etc., Cases.** The Police have three motor ambulances available for accident and other cases, and the British Red Cross Society also maintain two motor ambulances, the latter being chiefly available for residents of a large area outside the City.

In July, 1937, the Council approved the Public Assistance Committee's recommendation that an ambulance should be purchased for the removal of Public Assistance cases. The vehicle was purchased and brought into use on the 16th August, 1937, and as from that date the previous arrangement for the use of the Health Committee's ambulance to remove Public Assistance cases was discontinued.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) **General.** There is the Norwich District Nursing Association, better known as the Cavell Home, from which nursing is provided on the application of Doctors, the Local Authority, District Visitors, and others; there is also the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Staff of Trained Nurses and the Norfolk and Norwich Staff of Nurses from which nurses can be obtained; a Nurses' Co-operation Society and the Nursing Sisters of the Poor (Little Sisters of the Assumption). There are, in addition, a few nursing homes in the City whence nurses are at times sent out.

(b) **For Infectious Diseases.** The above agencies send out nurses if required. The Corporation have an arrangement with the Norwich District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of measles and whooping cough (under five years of age), ophthalmia neonatorum, influenza, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, tuberculosis, and acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia. A grant of £300 per annum is made to this Association by the Local Authority for these services, and the cost is divided between the Committees concerned according to the number of visits paid.

School Clinics. See pages 154-170.

Venereal Diseases Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, at which certain mothers and children can attend, Tuesday mornings and Friday evenings in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-patient Department, where irrigation is carried out daily, as is special treatment by appointment. 1777 specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 1141 from the clinics, 519 from hospitals and other institutions, and 117 from private practitioners. The following table gives particulars of the attendances, etc., of Norwich persons at the Clinics during the year:—

		Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than V.D.		Totals.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.
Under treatment or obs.,										
1st Jan. ...		31	46	11	14	1	3	43	63	106
Removed from Register previously but returned ...		14	16	21	4	—	—	35	20	55
Dealt with for the first time		73	91	82	45	15	4	170	140	310
Dealt with for the first time, but had treatment elsewhere		1	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	5
Totals ...		119	153	118	63	16	7	253	223	476
Total attendances ...		912	1449	4029	320	16	10	4957	1779	6736

The table on page 25, which has been provided by the Medical Officer of the Clinics, and to which I have added the deaths of children under 1 year of age from Congenital Syphilis, and the number of notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum received for the same period, shows the work which has been done.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that General Paralytics have been admitted to that Institution during the past seven years, as follows:—

Males. Females. Totals.						Males. Females. Totals.					
1931	...	3	...	1	...	4	1936	...	3	...	3
1932	...	1	...	—	...	1	1937	...	4	...	5
1933	...	3	...	—	...	3		...	—	...	—
1934	...	4	...	—	...	4	Totals	...	19	...	3
1935	...	1	...	1	...	2		...	—	...	—

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at Churchman House, and is referred to on page 123. Clinics held under the Maternity and Child Welfare Service receive comment on pages 84-91.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Norwich Persons treated at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Year	NEW CASES.				Total Attendances.	SYPHILIS.				GONORRHOEA.		Deaths under 1 year of age from Congenital Syphilis.	Notifi- cations of Oph- thalmia Neonato- rum received.
	Syphilis.	Gonorr- hoea.	Not V.D.	Total.		Total Injec- tions of Arseno- benzene com- pounds.	Cured.	Ceased attend- ing.	Cured.	Ceased attend- ing.			
Av. 1918 to 1922 (inclus.)	71	99	26	196	2288	550	3	15	17	19	5	21	
Av. 1923 to 1927 (inclus.)	39	83	35	157	5272	580	37	45	66	47	2	19	
1928	44	113	23	180	3424	723	34	40	43	51	—	22	
1929	63	104	22	189	6326	761	27	32	51	31	2	19	
1930	71	117	14	202	7519	963	26	29	56	32	1	19	
1931	55	98	12	165	6895	893	19	23	46	21	1	18	
1932	58	103	5	166	5886	857	19	22	44	31	2	17	
1933	69	116	5	190	6537	1000	21	14	74	35	2	11	
1934	116	103	2	221	6143	1137	32	25	107	44	—	13	
1935	64	104	3	171	5893	860	34	190	187	228	1	11	
1936	83	69	1	153	5778	1037	42	77	64	26	—	12	
1937	165	131	19	315	6736	1434	71	81	90	40	—	11	

N.B.—Included under heading "ceased attending" are cases transferred to other doctors or clinics.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

(a) **The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.** This Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, payments by the Local Authority for the treatment of certain conditions and by payments by patients. It has a total of 417 beds, including 22 for eye cases. 7610 patients were treated during the year, a decrease of 153 compared with 1936; the daily average number of beds occupied was 371, compared with 374 in 1936. The average length of stay of each patient increased from 18.3 days to 18.6 days. 23,127 new patients attended the Out-Patient Department, 1586 more than in the previous year.

The Education Authority has an arrangement with this Hospital for the admission of school children for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids, and the Council made certain payments for the treatment of Tuberculosis patients. Norwich persons suffering from Venereal Diseases were also treated at this hospital, jointly with those from Norfolk, throughout the year. The Corporation also make a subscription to the Hospital.

(b) **The Jenny Lind Hospital,** which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has 80 beds, and admits boys up to ten years and girls up to twelve years of age, not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. A limited number of children under the age of two years are admitted at the discretion of the Committee of Management. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and payments by patients and the Local Authority. 1731 patients were admitted during the year, the daily average number of beds occupied being 60. 2711 new cases attended the Out-Patient Department. The Education Authority has an arrangement with this hospital for the admission of children for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Certain payments were made by the Local Authority for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis. The Council also subscribes to the funds of the hospital.

(c) **The Public Assistance Institution.** This Institution was transferred to the control of the Council on 1st April, 1930, and remains under the control of the Public Assistance Committee. It is provided with one operating theatre, and a diathermy and ultra-violet light apparatus. The Master states that the following accommodation was provided on 31st December, 1937; the daily average number of inmates in each department is also given:—

	Number of Children's		Total.	Daily average number of Patients.
	Beds.	Cots.		
Male Sick ...	108	—		
Male Sick Shelters	13	—	121	104
*Female Sick ...	110	52	162	111
Maternity—				
Labour Wards	2	—		
Wards ...	5	5	12	7
Nursery ...	—	30	30	9
Female Infirm ...	200	—	200	142
Male Infirm ...	264	—	264	153
Female Mental ...	50	—	50	34
Male Mental ...	22	—	22	19.5

*The wing containing the Female Sick Wards was built to accommodate 117 patients, including maternity cases. The accommodation has been increased to 174 beds, by placing beds and children's cots in the wards and on the balconies—causing inevitable overcrowding.

(d) **The Isolation Hospital**, under the control of the Health Committee of the City Council, has 94 beds, allowing 144 square feet per bed, but actually more are accommodated. 24 beds are allocated for cases of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. The work done by this Institution is referred to on pages 112-118.

(e) **The Mental Hospital** is situated at Hellesdon, outside the City Boundary and in the St. Faith's Rural District, and is under the control of the Mental Treatment Committee of the City Council. The Medical Superintendent kindly gives me the following particulars. The Statutory accommodation, including that provided in the new admission hospital, is for 339 males and 415 females. 66 beds are occupied by patients from King's Lynn and 138 from Great Yarmouth. The hospital is provided with a laboratory. Dental treatment is carried out at the hospital by a visiting Dental Surgeon.

(f) **Accommodation for Mental Defectives.** See page 28.

(g) **The City of Norwich Maternity Home** has 15 beds; the particulars of the work done during the year are given on pages 83-84.

(h) **The Smallpox Hospital** is on the Salhouse Road. There are 16 beds, allowing 144 square feet per bed, and an observation block of 4 beds. The hospital is wholly supported by the Council.

(i) **Tuberculosis Sanatoria.** The extent to which tuberculosis sanatoria were used during the year by inhabitants of the City is referred to in that part of the Report which deals with Tuberculosis. See pages 125-127.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Institutional Medical Services.

The Town Clerk kindly informs me that during the year considerable progress was made with the extensions to the Sick Wards and Nurses' Home at the Poor Law Institution. The operating theatre was completed. The X-ray apparatus was installed and brought into use. Dr. J. S. Levack, D.M.R.E., having been appointed as Radiologist. The new mortuary is in use.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

During the year, the District Medical Officers paid visits to, or received visits from, persons needing relief as under. Information with regard to the allocation of the districts amongst the various Medical Officers is given on page 11.

	DISTRICT No. :—								Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Attendances at Surgery or Medical Officer's residence	905	969	1676	634	749	731	559	944	7167
Attendances at patients' houses...	266	809	374	277	569	782	490	509	4076
Occasions on which medicine was supplied without seeing the patient...	—	206	126	219	78	220	270	63	1182
TOTALS ..	1171	1984	2176	1130	1396	1733	1319	1516	12425

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Council provides accommodation at Eaton Grange Certified Institution, situated at Unthank Road, for high-grade female adult mental defectives. The number on the books on the 31st December was 45.

The Council has also made arrangements with the Norfolk County Council for the reservation of 80 beds at Little Plumstead Colony, but on 31st December, 107 Norwich cases had been accepted. 18 beds are also reserved at the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.

An occupation centre has been established at Eaton Grange, and is held in a building specially erected for the purpose. The centre is in charge of the Committee's enquiry officer and visitor, and is open on the morning of each week-day (Saturday excepted). There was a average attendance of 12.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The water supply obtained from the river Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and was adequate in amount throughout the year. The water was subjected to sedimentation, aeration, and continuous chlorination, after slow sand or mechanical filtration. Daily bacteriological (in 1938) and monthly chemical examinations of the City's supplied water and quarterly examinations of river water and water from the sedimentation reservoir before filtration are made with additional examinations if necessary. A summary of the results of the routine examinations is shown on pages 30-31.

A few dwellings in the City still draw water from wells. 5 samples of water were examined from 3 wells. The water from 1 well was certified as being dangerous to health and totally unfit for drinking purposes. In this case the City's water supply was laid on. The other samples proved to be satisfactory. 99.9 per cent. of the population are supplied by the Council.

The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under :—

				City.		City & County.	
				Miles.	Yds.	Miles.	Yds.
Extension of water mains	...			4	1684	11	764
Total length connected with							
system	...	...	...	162	296	220	547

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage Works.

The City Engineer reports that during the year important progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following :—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers found upon examination to be defective in the following streets:—Horsford Street, Helford Street, St. Giles Street, Palace Street, Theatre Street, Holls Lane, Lindley Street, Hall Road, Dereham Road, Barrack Street, back passages College Road and Recreation Road, Little Bull Close Clearance Area, Fishergate Clearance Area, Barrack Street and Anchor Street Clearance Areas, Minns Court.

Sewers have been laid on the new Corporation Housing Estates known as Catton Grove (South) Estate, and works are in progress on Larkman Lane (West) Estate, Earlham (North)

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY ANALYSES OF WATER TAKEN FROM TAP IN LABORATORY DURING 1937.

Month.	Total Solids in Solution.	Ammonia.		Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen ab- sorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Anhydride.	Silica, Iron and Alumina.	Hardness.		Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli in.	Physical Characters.
		Saline.	Albuminoid.									Total.	Permanent.			
January	43.5	.001	.011	3.3	.28	Nil.	.157	16.9	0.65	3.43	1.1	28.9	6.4	Nil.	100 c.c.	Clear. Colour 10.5° Free. Chlorine nil.
February	41.5	.001	.014	3.0	.24	Nil.	.232	—	—	—	—	28.3	7.0	3	do.	Clear. Colour 10.5°
March	43.0	trace	.014	3.0	.28	Nil.	.201	—	—	—	—	29.7	7.45	5	do.	Clear. Colour 13.5°
April	39.0	trace	.014	2.95	.20	Nil.	.217	15.1	.57	3.77	.70	26.3	7.7	6	do.	Bright & Clear. Colour 11.25°
May	37.5	trace	.011	3.0	.24	Nil.	.191	—	—	—	—	26.0	4.5	2	do.	Bright & Clear. Colour 11.25°
June	35.5	.001	.013	2.7	.20	Nil.	.206	—	—	—	—	23.4	5.6	Nil.	do.	Clear.

Month.	Total Solid in Solution.	Saline.	Albuminoid	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Anhydride.	Silica, Iron and Alumin.	Total.	Permanent	Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli Absent in.	Physical Characters.
July	36.5	Nil.	.01	3.2	.20	Nil.	.158	13.4	.684	3.09	.8	24.3	5.7	2	100 c.c.	Bright & Clear. Colour 10.5°
August	36.0	Nil.	.013	3.3	.16	Nil.	.189	—	—	—	—	23.7	5.3	3	do.	Clear. Colour 10.5°
September	35.0	Nil.	.011	3.3	.16	Nil.	.18	—	—	—	—	23.5	5.3	1	do.	Bright & Clear. Colour 9.7°
October	36.5	Nil.	.01	3.3	.20	Nil.	.159	13.3	.72	3.09	.80	23.7	6.0	2	do.	Bright & Clear. Colour 12°
November	35.5	trace	.008	3.3	.24	Nil.	.10	—	—	—	—	24.9	6.0	1	do.	Bright & Clear. Colour 7.5°
December	41.5	trace	.011	3.3	.24	Nil.	.172	—	—	—	—	27.0	6.9	3	do.	Bright & Clear. Colour 10.5°

The chemical results are stated in parts per 100,000, which may be altered to grains per gallon by multiplying the figures by 0.7.

Estate, and additional surface water drainage has been completed on Mousehold Avenue Estate. Sewers damaged by subsidence have been reinstated as follows:—Ketts Hill, St. Stephen's Road, Glenmore Gardens, Grove Walk, West End Street, and Havers Road.

The surface water drainage of the Cathedral Close has been improved by the addition of many new gullies.

The redundant sewers from several Clearance Areas have been opened up and properly sealed off.

Several manholes have been constructed and catchpits converted into manholes.

Improvements to alleviate flooding have been effected in the sewers in Aylsham Road.

Drainage.

The drainage of the Club House and Farm buildings at Earlham Golf Course has been remodelled.

Sewage Pumping, Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works.

Schemes have been approved by the Council for:—

- (a) Re-modelling of Trowse Pumping Station, including new pumping plant and mechanical screening plant;
- (b) An additional main outfall sewer to Trowse Pumping Station, and an additional rising main from Trowse to Whitlingham;
- (c) New sewage purification works at Whitlingham, comprising automatically sludged continuous flow settling tanks, bacteria beds and humus tanks, etc.

The above schemes are about to be submitted to the Ministry of Health for Loan Sanction.

Sludge Disposal.

An experimental sludge digestion plant is under construction at Whitlingham.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Below the intake at Heigham, the Wensum meanders through the City to join the Yare at Trowse. It is subjected to surface pollution and to the influx of waste water, and a certain amount of sewage gets in. On its banks are situated breweries, the gas works, starch mills, etc., but the pollution is not palpably of a gross character.

Just over the southern boundary of the City, near Harford Bridge, a large milk depôt has been erected, which is close to the River Yare.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 7 privy pans were abolished and water closets were provided, with the necessary drainage for connection to the sewer; also 7 privy bins were abolished, and in their places were provided 8 privy pans.

The number of conversions for the 5 previous years are as follows:—

Year.			Privy Bins.		Privy Pans.
1932	...	...	2	...	4
1933	...	...	—	...	1
1934	...	...	—	...	6
1935	...	...	1	...	2
1936	...	...	—	...	4

At the end of the year there were 85 privy pans and 10 privy bins in the City, the remainder of the premises being supplied with water closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports as follows:—

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

During the year, 130,298 cubic yards (approximately 31,951 tons) of house and trade refuse were collected and disposed of at the Harford Refuse Tip.

In addition to this, 1354 loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at the Harford Tip. This refuse is brought to the tip by various private firms in this City and, in this connection, the Health Committee make a minimum charge of 1/- per load for vehicles of 1 ton and under, and a further charge of 1/- per ton is made according to the tonnage of the vehicle concerned.

Privy bin refuse is removed by the night wagon, and during the year 55 loads of privy bin refuse were disposed of on farms.

The following shows the amount of house and trade refuse collected and taken to the tip by the various kinds of vehicles:—

Vehicles.				Cubic Yards.
Morris	...	...	...	43,840
S.D. Freighters	...	...	...	7,470
Ford	...	...	...	6,018
S.D. Freighters (rear loading)	...	...	...	19,230
Karriers (rear loading)	...	...	...	27,440
Dennis (rear loading)	...	...	...	26,300
				<hr/>
				130,298
				<hr/>

Included in the above-mentioned figures are 1681 cubic yards of paper, which was collected in bags.

A weekly collection was given to all private dwelling-houses in the City, but hotels, restaurants, etc., have had their refuse collected four times per week.

It will be seen from the following figures that the cost of refuse collection and disposal has fallen slightly, but in view of the increase in wages, the cost of petrol and materials, since March, 1937, it must be expected that a rise will occur next year.

<i>Costing.</i>	Year ending 31/3/1936.		Year ending 31/3/1937.
	Average of 83 County Boroughs.	Norwich.	Norwich. (Approx.)

Collection :—

Weight per 1000 population per day	... ..	16.6 cwts.	13.8 cwts.	14.3 cwts.
Cost per 1000 population per annum	... ..	£139	£128	£126
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	... ..	£510	£415	£405
Cost per collection per house per week	... ..	2.35d.	1.92d.	1.87d.
Cost per ton...	... ..	9/2d.	10/2d.	9/8d.

Disposal :—

Cost per 1000 population per annum	... ..	£61	£39	£40
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	... ..	£224	£127	£127
Cost per ton...	... ..	4/0d.	3/1d.	3/1d.

Fleet of Mechanical Vehicles in use 31st December, 1937 :—

Class of Vehicle.	No. of Vehicles.	Working Capacity of Body.	Year of Purchase.
<i>Collection :—</i>			
S.D. Freighter (movable floor)	2	10 cu. yds.	1935
Morris (30 cwt.)	4	6 cu. yds.	1930-1931
Morris (Leaders)	3	8-9 cu. yds.	1931-1932
Ford	1	6 cu. yds.	1932
Karrier (movable floor)	3	10 cu. yds.	1936
Dennis (movable floor)	4	10 cu. yds.	1937

Disposal :—

Ford	3	3 cu. yds.	1935
------	---	------------	------

Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, etc.

All the premises at which pans and bins are situated have no sewer available. Privy pans are emptied weekly, and privies when necessary.

Cesspools.

There are 174 cesspools in the City, and these are outside the sewerage system.

There is no appreciable alteration in the situation with regard to the cesspools in the City zone of protection along the river banks. Whilst a number of these cesspools appear to be impervious, the sewage in a number of cases is still being emptied on to the land adjoining, which is not far removed from the river. The City draws its water from the river, and the intakes are below these latter cesspools.

Norwich Corporation Act, 1933.

Section 80 of the above-mentioned Act gives the Corporation power to require the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, warehouse, shop or other premises, to provide a sufficient number of covered galvanised iron dustbins in lieu of ashpits or ashtubs or other receptacles for refuse, and such dustbins shall be of such size and construction as may be approved by the Corporation.

The Health Committee has standardised the size of the portable galvanised iron dustbins under this Act as follows:— diameter, 16 inches; depth, 20 inches.

During the year 776 new dustbins were provided, and a number of insanitary ashpits have been abolished. It was necessary to serve formal notices requiring the owners of 83 dwelling-houses to provide dustbins. In consequence of formal notices, 99 dustbins were provided (including 44 for which notices were served in 1936).

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Sanitary Department during the year, and action taken under the various Public Health and Housing Acts or Bye-laws:—

- 5430 Nuisances detected.
- 303 Notices served by order of the Health Committee.
- 1142 Preliminary Notices served.
- 14227 Premises re-inspected.
- 4368 Nuisances have been abated.
- 1542 Special complaints have been received and the premises have been inspected.

331 Letters sent in order to obtain the abatement of nuisances, etc.

22 References to the City Engineer.

4 References to the City of Norwich Waterworks.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with :—

13 Insufficient closets.

372 Unpaved or defectively paved yards and passages.

98 Choked drains.

193 Defective drains.

776 Insufficient dustbins.

85 Defective water closets.

8 Dirty houses.

9 Animals kept so as to be a nuisance.

435 Houses with defective roofs, floors, walls, etc.

24 Foul accumulations.

118 Defective eaves gutters and rain-water pipes.

25 Sink-waste pipes defective or not disconnected.

32 Insufficient sinks.

27 Insufficient water supply.

In 1 case the City Magistrates granted an Order to enter a house in which a nuisance was suspected; the nuisance was confirmed and subsequently abated.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

82 visits were made during the year to houses-let-in-lodgings.

Common Lodging Houses.

The 3 common lodging houses were visited weekly and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trade premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Fish Friers ...	...	...	...	87
Dealers in Rags, Skins and Bones	...	...	...	13
Fellmongers	...	...	...	2
Fat Melter ...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	1
Waterproofing	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				105
				<hr/>

During the year 488 inspections of these premises were made.

Tents, Caravans and Sheds.

33 inspections of tents, caravans and sheds have been made to ensure that proper sanitary conveniences and sufficient water supply were provided as specified in the Bye-laws.

Underground Sleeping Rooms.

The Council prescribed Regulations under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, for the control of the underground sleeping rooms. New regulations were prepared under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, and came into operation on 20th April, 1937.

No room which did not comply with the regulations was found to be used for sleeping purposes.

Sanitary Conditions of Theatres, Music Halls, Etc.

During the year 114 inspections were made and, on the whole, the conditions were found to be satisfactory. A standard relating to the ventilation of these places has been under consideration during the year and the following report was made to the Health Committee by the Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

THE VENTILATION OF CINEMAS, THEATRES, OR OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

By the Cinematograph Act of 1909, an exhibition of pictures by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus for the purpose of which inflammable films are used, shall not be given elsewhere than in licensed premises.

A licence once granted is in force for a period not exceeding one year, and the Watch Committee of the City Council consider all applications for such licences as may be made to the Local Authority.

In 1920, the Minister of Health, by Circular 120, drew the attention of Town Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, to the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions which obtain in theatres and music halls in different parts of the country, and suggested that Sanitary Authorities should arrange for periodical visitation of these places by their Inspectors who should report any cases in which the conditions are found to be unsatisfactory.

Before granting licences under the Cinematograph Act of 1909 in respect of any premises, the Watch Committee of this Council, through the Town Clerk, requires the Medical Officer of Health to report on such premises as may be necessary to ensure that the condition of the building is satisfactory in sanitary and other respects.

In reporting on the sufficiency of proper lavatory accommodation, the standard operated in this City is based on the requirements of the London County Council with regard to their places of public entertainment; this standard in practice appears to be satisfactory.

The condition of the air at certain periods cannot be regarded as satisfactory in many of the cinemas in this City, and in view of the fact that a number of employees are compelled to work in such places throughout the greater part of the day or evening, it is desirable that an improvement should be maintained.

It is true that the public visit these places of their own free will, and speaking generally, it may be assumed that the short time spent in such places will not seriously affect their health, although under certain conditions the physical state of the air may produce feelings of great discomfort to the majority.

The adequate ventilation of cinemas is both reasonable and necessary, and with a view to obtaining this, all cinemas in this City are provided with means for outlet ventilation, and in a number of cases various mechanical devices are provided to accelerate air movement. These machines are usually operated intermittently, the need for such operation being decided on by sensations, that is to say, the effect of the air on the feelings of the individual being used as an index for the need or otherwise of more mechanical agitation of the air. It frequently happens that these mechanical devices are operated during the interval of a performance.

The Administrative County of London has made from time to time regulations and rules with reference to Places of Public Entertainment, and with regard to ventilation it requires that:—

(1) The condition of the air shall not be regarded as satisfactory if the amount of carbon-dioxide in occupied portions of the premises, taken at a level of three to six feet above the floor level, exceeds 10 parts in 10,000.

(2) The means of ventilation shall be used continuously during the whole of the time that the public are on the premises so as to provide efficient ventilation.

The City Council's requirements as to ventilation when a cinematograph licence is granted are contained in Clause 7 of the conditions and regulations as follows:—

“The licensed premises shall be supplied with ample and effectual means of ventilation. The ventilation arrangements shall be kept available both day and night, and shall be so

arranged as not to admit light at day time inimical to the exhibition of cinematograph pictures.

The means of ventilation shall be used so as to keep the air in the building entirely suitable for respiration.”

The Committee will remember that the Council's requirements under the Shops Acts are that:—

(1) The ventilation of every part of every shop shall be such that the CO_2 content shall at no time rise above 0.14% as analysed by the Public Analyst, except in shops using CO_2 in the normal process of their business.

A number of tests have been carried out in certain cinemas in this City during varying conditions, attention being given to climatic conditions, periods of the day, and numbers of people in attendance, and in the main the tests were carried out at such points in the buildings where it was considered that the ventilation might be the least satisfactory. The main items to which consideration was given were as follows:—

- (1) Temperature—Internal and External.
- (2) Relative Humidity (based on Hygrometer Readings).
- (3) Percentage of Carbon Dioxide.
- (4) Air movement.
- (5) Cooling power of the air as measured by the Kata Thermometer.

It was found that items Nos. 1 and 2, whilst useful as a source of information, could not be used by themselves as a means to provide a standard for all conditions.

The percentage of CO_2 as an indication of the physical state of the air is satisfactory as a basis on which to work provided the sample represents a reasonable condition of the atmosphere. However, it was found that under the peculiar circumstances affecting these premises, with people packed closely together, a satisfactory sample was difficult to obtain.

In order to obtain conditions of environment which are comfortable and healthy, it is necessary to consider the cooling power of the air which although affected by the temperature depends far more on the movement of air whilst the drying power depends on the humidity and the movement of air. With this object in view the Kata Thermometer was used.

The Kata Thermometer is an instrument which enables one to measure conditions which are comfortable and invigorating and so secure these in rooms. Like the human body, it is

sensitive to the cooling power of the wind. The object of the instrument is the measurement of the cooling power on its surface at approximately body temperature, the Dry Kata giving the cooling power by radiation and convection, and the Wet Kata giving the cooling power by radiation, convection and evaporation.

In order to prevent heat-stagnation and perspiration, sufficient movement of the air by mechanical means should be introduced.

It is suggested that to obtain cooling power suitable for sedentary workers, clerks, etc., a Dry Kata cooling power of not less than 6 and a Wet Kata cooling power of not less than 18 should be maintained.

Such a standard might be difficult to maintain in cinemas, etc., but from the investigations carried out it would not be unreasonable to suggest that the Dry Kata reading should not fall below 5 and the Wet Kata below 15. Such a standard would bring about an improvement in the ventilation of cinemas by the introduction of means to produce a greater and more continuous air movement than that which exists at the present time.

It might be considered advisable to grant a period of two years in order to allow such alterations to take place which will enable premises to be brought up to this requirement.

The following is a summary of the main points which the Committee are asked to consider:—

1. A standard be laid down for the ventilation of public buildings.

2. Such a standard to apply to:—

- (a) Premises subject to which a licence may be granted by the Local Authority under the Cinematograph Act of 1909.

- (b) New public buildings erected in accordance with the Bye-laws of the City with respect to New Streets and Buildings.

3. The ventilation of every public building shall be such that in every room where persons are employed or to which the public have access, the average of 4 readings shall be such that the Dry Kata cooling power shall at no time be less than 5, and the average of 4 readings shall be such that the Wet Kata cooling power shall at no time be less than 15, as measured by

the Kata Thermometer, the readings to be taken at a level of approximately 4 feet above the floor level.

Existing public buildings to which this standard will apply be granted a period of two years in which to comply with the standard."

The standard was adopted by the Health Committee and submitted to the Executive and Watch Committees for their consideration. On the 24th November the Town Clerk sent the following letter to the Cinema proprietors in this City:—

"VENTILATION OF CINEMAS."

"As you are probably aware, the Watch Committee for some considerable time have had under consideration the adequacy of the existing ventilation of cinemas in this City. .

The Committee at their last meeting adopted the following standard of ventilation for Cinemas, and in order to give licensees every opportunity to make the necessary arrangements deferred bringing the standard into operation until the 1st April, 1940:—

"The ventilation of every cinema shall be such that, in every room where persons are employed or to which the public have access, the Dry Kata cooling power shall at no time be less than 5 on an average of four readings taken consecutively at the same place, and the Wet Kata cooling power shall at no time be less than 15 on an average of four similar readings, as measured by the Kata Thermometer, the readings to be taken at a level of approximately 4 feet above the floor level."

I am giving you this notice of the Committee's decision as soon as possible in order that you may make the necessary arrangements for complying with the standard as from the 1st April, 1940. The Senior Sanitary Inspector will be pleased to give you any further information regarding the standard which you may require upon application to him at No. 69, Bethel Street, Norwich.

The following table gives readings taken at the various Cinemas in this City during the year:—

Date.	Positions.	Temperatures.		Kata Readings.		
		Interl.	Exterl.	Dry.	Wet.	
Cinema A.						
19.3.37	Rear of ground floor	65	47	6.0	14.2	
* 4.5.37	Rear of ground floor	62.5	58	6.8	15.5	
* Do.	Front of ground floor	62.5	58	6.6	15.0	
* Do.	Front of ground floor	65	58	6.2	14.5	
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	65	58	6.3	14.5	

Date.	Positions.	Temperatures.		Kata Readings.	
		Interl.	Exterl.	Dry.	Wet.
Cinema B.					
22.3.37	Rear of ground floor	58	40	7.5	12.7
Do.	Balcony	57	40	6.9	17.4
Do.	Rear of ground floor	63	37	6.4	15.2
Do.	Balcony	66	37	6.7	16.2
5.4.37	Rear of ground floor	55	54	7.8	19.5
Do.	Centre of ground floor	62	54	7.1	15.1
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	60	54	6.0	14.6
Do.	Rear of ground floor	65	45	4.8	12.5
Do.	Centre of ground floor	63	45	6.0	14.4
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	68	45	4.5	12.5
*30.4.37	Centre of balcony ...	57.5	45	8.0	17.6
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	55	45	8.9	17.8
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	56	45	10.0	17.9
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	54	45	8.6	20.0
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	56	45	10.3	21.2
* Do.	Centre of balcony ...	58	45	7.8	16.0
11.8.37	Rear of ground floor	75	69	4.4	11.3
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	82	69	3.2	9.7
Do.	Centre of ground floor	77.5	69	4.8	12.8
6.12.37	Rear of ground floor	65	39	6.97	18.4
Do.	Front of ground floor	67	39	6.13	15.86
Do.	Front of balcony ...	65	39	6.18	16.43
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	66	39	6.57	15.33
Cinema C.					
19.3.37	Rear of ground floor	61	53	6.8	15.6
Do.	Centre of balcony ...	65	53	5.8	15.0
Do.	Rear of ground floor	67	46	5.8	13.6
Do.	Centre of balcony ...	67	46	6.4	15.0
* 3.5.37	Rear of ground floor	57	60	7.1	15.5
* Do.	Front of ground floor	59	60	7.8	16.0
* Do.	Centre of balcony ...	58	60	7.2	15.5
* Do.	Front of ground floor	59	60	6.9	16.0
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	57	60	7.5	16.0
* Do.	Centre of balcony ...	60	60	7.4	15.5
Cinema D.					
18.3.37	Rear of ground floor	64	56	5.0	15.0
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	71	56	5.2	15.2
Do.	Rear of ground floor	66	49	5.5	14.6
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	67	49	5.4	13.0
*27.4.37	Centre of ground floor	49	46	10.4	20.9
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	49	46	9.3	20.0
* Do.	Rear of balcony ...	52.5	46	9.0	18.4
* Do.	Front of balcony ...	52.5	46	10.5	22.0

Date.	Positions.	Temperatures.		Kata Readings.	
		Interl.	Exterl.	Dry.	Wet.
Cinema E.					
19.3.37	Rear of ground floor	61	47	6.4	13.6
*26.4.37	Centre of ground floor	45	44	10.8	22.3
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	45	44	11.4	22.3
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	45	44	12.8	20.8
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	45	44	11.4	21.8
Cinema F.					
22.3.37	Rear of ground floor	63.5	39	5.7	15.2
Do.	Balcony	67	39	5.5	15.2
Do.	Rear of ground floor	68	37	5.6	13.6
Do.	Balcony	72	37	3.8	13.0
*29.4.37	Rear of ground floor	57	43	7.6	17.4
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	57	43	7.5	16.8
* Do.	Centre of balcony ...	56	43	9.1	17.4
* Do.	Centre of balcony ...	57	43	7.8	18.6
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	56	43	8.8	18.2
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	57.5	43	7.5	16.5
9.8.37	Rear of balcony ...	80	70	2.6	11.8
Do.	Rear of ground floor	80	70	3.8	11.5
7.12.37	Rear of ground floor	61	42	6.7	16.4
Do.	Front of ground floor	63	42	8.8	18.4
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	67	42	6.0	16.4
Cinema G.					
20.3.37	Rear of ground floor	67	51	5.5	13.2
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	73	51	4.5	13.0
Do.	Rear of ground floor	73	44	4.6	12.8
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	75	44	3.9	11.7
3.4.37	Rear of balcony ...	67	53	5.5	15.2
Do.	Rear of ground floor	68	53	5.2	13.7
Do.	Centre of ground floor	65	53	5.4	13.3
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	70	43	4.5	12.3
Do.	Rear of ground floor	71	43	4.2	11.9
Do.	Centre of ground floor	68	43	6.2	14.2
*28.4.37	Rear of ground floor	55	51	8.3	16.8
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	55	51	8.8	19.0
* Do.	Rear of balcony ...	61	51	6.2	15.9
* Do.	Front of balcony ...	59.5	51	7.7	18.4
* Do.	Rear of balcony ...	60	51	7.7	17.2
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	55	51	9.3	20.7
13.8.37	Centre of ground floor	77	69	4.5	13.3
Do.	Rear of ground floor	77	69	4.1	11.3
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	68	69	3.9	11.2

Date.	Positions.	Temperatures.		Kata Readings.	
		Interl.	Exterl.	Dry.	Wet.
Cinema G—continued.					
20.12.37	Rear of ground floor	67	37	4.8	13.5
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	68	37	5.1	14.4
Do.	Front of balcony ...	67	37	6.4	14.4

Cinema H.

17.3.37	Rear of ground floor	65	50	5.3	14.0
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	68	50	5.6	13.8
Do.	Rear of ground floor	68	48	5.0	13.2
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	73	48	4.3	11.2
*13.4.37	Rear of balcony ...	55	47	6.4	16.6
* Do.	Left of balcony ...	56	47	8.2	17.4
* Do.	Rear of ground floor	58	47	7.9	16.6
* Do.	Centre of ground floor	56	47	7.8	17.4
8.12.37	Front of ground floor	59	40	6.97	15.6
Do.	Rear of ground floor	64	40	6.05	14.84
Do.	Rear of balcony ...	66	40	6.05	14.38
Do.	Front of balcony ...	58	40	10.87	20.9

NOTE.—Readings marked * were taken when the cinema was empty.

Meetings of Owners and Tradesmen.

849 meetings have been held.

House Drains.

During the year 686 drains were tested or examined, and 206 found to be defective; 193 were reconstructed. 92 notices were served. In addition, 654 drains were tested or examined in Slum Clearance Areas, etc., and 409 found to be defective.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

During the year the following work has been carried out:—

Complaints received	...	...	304
Number of new contracts signed (the occupier agreeing to pay for the services of the ratcatcher at the rate of 2/6d. per hour)	...	...	52
Number of baits laid—			
Free service	...	...	36,958
Contract service	...	...	5,774
			<hr/> 42,732

Number of rats known to be killed—

Free service	...	...	...	3,607
Contract service	...	...	...	390
				————— 3,997

In addition to poison baits, dogs and ferrets, the gas machine, with Cyanogas poison, has been used on 48 occasions.

Piggeries.

35 visits have been paid to piggeries, and repairs carried out at the request of the Inspectors.

Disposal of the Dead.

There are 2 cemeteries in the City, and the erection of a crematorium outside the City boundary was completed during the year. The latter is not under the control of the Council.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Rag flock is manufactured at 1 wholesale factory in the City and 15 other premises use rag flock in the process of their business.

8 formal samples were taken from these premises during the year, and were certified as conforming with the standard.

Periodical inspections have been carried out at these premises during the year, and no infringement of the regulations was found.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Total number of Workshops in the City	...	267
Total number of Factories in the City	...	459
Number of Visits to Outworkers' premises	...	634

INSPECTION :—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	164	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	988	6	—
Total ...	1147	6	—

DEFECTS FOUND :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects:			Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	10	13 ^a	—	—
Want of Ventilation...	—	1 ^a	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	32	24 ^a	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient ...	2	4 ^a	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	9	11 ^a	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Total ...	53	53	—	—

Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts—Nil.

(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)

In no instances were the premises of outworkers engaged in the making of wearing apparel found to be unwholesome.

^a Includes 3, 1, 11, 3, and 4, respectively, found in 1936 and remedied in 1937.

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

The necessary inspections for carrying out the Order so far as it refers to bakehouses, making of wearing apparel, where there is Scarlet Fever or Smallpox, and homework where there is infectious disease, have been made.

SHOPS.

The following is a synopsis of the inspections made by the Shops Inspectors during the year :—

Premises.	Inspected.	Re-inspections.	Letters sent.
Shops	1038	2171	434.
Bakehouses	232	45	4
Offensive Trades	194	15	4
Preserved Meat	227	19	15
Ice-cream	166	8	13
Factories	32	28	7
Workshops	92	31	7
Restaurant Kitchens	138	19	1
Dairies	81	6	6
Offices	225	84	40
Totals	2425	2426	531

Seven exemptions have been granted under the exemption facilities of the Act in cases of insufficient sanitary conveniences.

The following contraventions have been abated during the year :—

- 45 Insufficient sanitary conveniences.
- 14 Sanitary conveniences not screened and ventilated.
- 17 Dirty and defective sanitary conveniences.
- 60 No proper washing facilities.
- 7 Insufficient refuse accommodation.
- 3 No proper facilities for meals.
- 4 Seating accommodation insufficient.
- 5 Defective sinks.
- 1 Insufficient ventilation.
- 7 Insufficient lighting.
- 4 Insufficient heating.
- 77 Proper records not being kept.
- 47 Seating accommodation form not displayed.
- 183 Notices *re* Shops Acts provisions not displayed.
- 106 Notices *re* half-day closing not displayed.
- 4 Insufficient meal and rest hours.
- 10 Insufficient half-holidays for assistants.
- 10 Employment of Young Persons above regulation hours.
- 5 Shops not closing half-day weekly.
- 12 Dirty and/or defective premises.
- 194 Sunday Trading notices and/or records not kept.
- 43 Sunday employment not in accordance with Act.
- 2 Sunday Trading not in accordance with Act.
- 14 Miscellaneous matters.

One letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk for a contravention of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928; in another case proceedings were taken and a fine of 5/- was inflicted.

One letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk for a contravention of the Retail Meat Dealers Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.

There was one contravention of the Shops Act, 1912, relating to the hours of employment of an assistant, and proceedings were taken against the employers. The case was dismissed.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

172 smoke observations have been taken.

In 7 cases black smoke issued for more than 2 minutes in the half-hour. In 5 cases letters of warning were sent, and in 2 cases Statutory Notices were served. In all cases further observations taken were satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are 5 swimming baths within the Borough. 3 are open-air swimming baths, taking their supply of water direct from the river, the river either flowing directly through the bath or partly diverted to flow through the bath. These baths are owned by the Local Authority. The other 2 swimming baths are covered-in baths and use the Corporation water supply. These 2 baths are privately owned.

The water of the open-air baths is not cleansed nor sterilised. During the winter the baths are cleansed and the vegetation on the sides and bottom of the baths is scraped off.

The water of the closed-in baths is cleansed by filtration and aeration and sterilised by the Chloramine process. The turn-over period in both baths is 4 hours.

The following are summaries of the analyses of samples taken from the baths during the swimming season :—

Open-air Baths.

Lakenham Bath.

4 samples were taken on 2 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analyses, and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 740, 1820, 150, and 90 respectively. B.Coli was found to be present in 0.1 c.c. in 2 samples and in 1 c.c. in 2 samples.

Eagle Baths (2 baths situated together and taking supply from same source).

One sample was taken from each bath for chemical and bacteriological analyses and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 1800 and 1560. In both samples B.Coli was found to be present in 1 c.c.

Wensum Bath.

2 samples were taken on 2 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analyses by the Public Analyst. The bacterial counts per c.c. were 530 and 300 respectively. In both samples B.Coli was found to be present in 1 c.c.

A further sample was submitted to a bacteriologist for examination, and his report was as follows:—

“This is a contaminated water. B.Coli are present in 0.1 c.c. and streptococcus faecalis is present in similar amounts.

8 colonies developed at 37° C. from 0.1 c.c.

Other organisms found besides those mentioned above are staphylococci, b. mycoides, b. subtilis and other organisms of the putrifactive group.”

Covered-in Baths.

Private Swimming Bath A.

6 samples were taken on 2 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analyses by the Public Analyst, and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 1200, 2400, 10, 10, 20, and 520, respectively. B.Coli was absent in all samples in 35 c.c.

A further sample was submitted to a bacteriologist for examination, and his report was as follows:—

“This water contains 7 in 1 c.c. which develop at 37° C. B.Coli and streptococci are not found.

The only organisms found are staphylococci and a Gram positive unidentified saprophyte.”

Private Swimming Bath B.

5 samples were taken on 4 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analyses, and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 560, 940, 36, 15,000, and 20 respectively. B.Coli was absent in 3 samples in 35 c.c. but present in 2 samples in 1 c.c. and 0.1 c.c. respectively.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Six Council houses and 64 other houses were found during the year to be infested with bed bugs. All these were disinfested—the Council houses being fumigated with Hydrocyanic acid (H.Cn.) gas and the other houses were sprayed with solution “B” or Zaldecide and fumigated with Sulphur, Cescones, or Formalin. The work in connection with the Council houses has been carried out by a contractor under the supervision of the City Engineer; other houses are treated by officers of the Health Department. Steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of families removing to Council houses (except 1919 houses) are free from vermin. 4 employees of the Corporation have been trained by a fumigation firm in the disinfestation of furniture. Two vans are used—one owned by the Corporation and the other hired with a driver and packer from a contractor—and the Corporation carry out the fumigation. Two of the Corporation’s trained fumigators work on each van. All furniture, bedding, and other goods are collected in the morning, fumigated with H.Cn. gas in the van, and, except bedding, delivered gas free the same evening to the new house. Bedding and padded furniture, which is liable to retain traces of gas for some time, is kept until proved absolutely free of gas. Accommodation bedding is lent to tenants until their own is returned. Owing to limited accommodation for airing purposes, some bedding is disinfested by steam instead of gas, in which case it is returned the same day. All new houses are inspected during the first six months of occupation by the Council’s rent collector for the district. In some cases tenants are kept under special supervision by the collector and visited frequently in addition to the ordinary weekly call for the rent.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools are dealt with on page 150, and infectious diseases in the schools receive comment on pages 170-173.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Education on health matters is provided at the Infant Welfare Centres, Maternity Home and School Clinics, by the visits of the Health Visitors to the homes, and by the distribution of pamphlets; instruction in hygiene is given in the schools.

The Health Committee has also entered into arrangement for the supply of 2000 copies per month for three years of “Better Health,” free of charge, for distribution amongst the citizens.

WASHING ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

When the Health Committee had under consideration the question of the outbreak of Sonne dysentery which was prevalent in the City at the latter part of the year, attention was drawn to the fact that one factor which undoubtedly may be a common means of spreading intestinal diseases, and to which attention must be forcibly drawn, is the necessity for adequate hand-washing after the use of the water-closet. It is felt that there are many conveniences in the City where hand-washing provision is not available, and that in others where facilities are available, the charge for the use is sufficiently high to discourage people of the poorer classes from using them, although many of these people are food handlers for the public. With a view to encouraging hand-washing, the Health Committee decided to recommend the other Committees of the Corporation which are concerned that in the interests of health and to combat disease, free washing accommodation should be provided in all public conveniences. As a result of this recommendation, the Executive Committee have undertaken to provide in the public conveniences in the City, paper towels and facilities for washing free of charge. The Parks and Gardens Committee, as an experiment, decided to supply towels and soap for the lavatories at Eaton Park.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance Operations.

The proposed programme for 1937 involved 1217 houses, with a population of 3688. The projected programme was not carried out in its entirety. During the year, 44 Clearance Areas were declared by the Council, and these were dealt with by 25 Clearance Orders and 18 Compulsory Purchase Orders. One Area consisted of Corporation property for which no Order is made. The number of houses involved in these Areas was 1144, with a population of 3446. The number of houses in the Orders confirmed by the end of the year was 860, with a population of 2677. 26 Public Inquiries were held by the Minister of Health. The Minister confirmed 24 Orders (5 with modifications), 4 of which were Orders made in 1936. The findings in 11 Public Inquiries have not been received. Re-housing from the Areas is proceeding.

The Areas dealt with were as follows:—

Compulsory Purchase Orders.

			In Clearance Areas.		In Confirmed Orders.	
			Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population.
Southwell Road—Trafalgar						
Street ...	...	(a)	431	1371	522	1667
Do. ...	...	(b)	23	65	25	71
Do. ...	...	(c)	6	16	6	16
Do. ...	...	(d)	5	12	6	14
83—95, Westwick Street ...			15	40	15	40
Millers Lane	...	(a)	70	201	76	228
Do. ...	...	(b)	68	202	95	306
Do. ...	...	(c)	7	15	8	17
Do. ...	...	(d)	6	18	6	18
Do. ...	...	(e)	2	13	2	13
1—23, Ketts Hill ...			16	51	not yet confirmed.	
31—53, Ketts Hill ...			24	69	Do.	
2—12, Bedding Lane ...			7	19	Do.	
Pyes Yard ...			15	52	Do.	
220—246, Heigham Street...			19	59	Do.	
Foundry Bridge Buildings ...			14	44	Do.	
Thorn Lane ...			130	401	Do.	
304—312, Heigham Street...			12	28	Do.	

Clearance Orders.

3—4, St. Marys Alley	...	5	24	5	24
Blakeleys Yard	...	13	53	13	53
12—14, Oak Street	...	2	14	2	14
St. Swithins Alley	...	19	65	19	65

GRAPH SHEWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES
ERECTED IN NORWICH FROM 1897 TO 1937

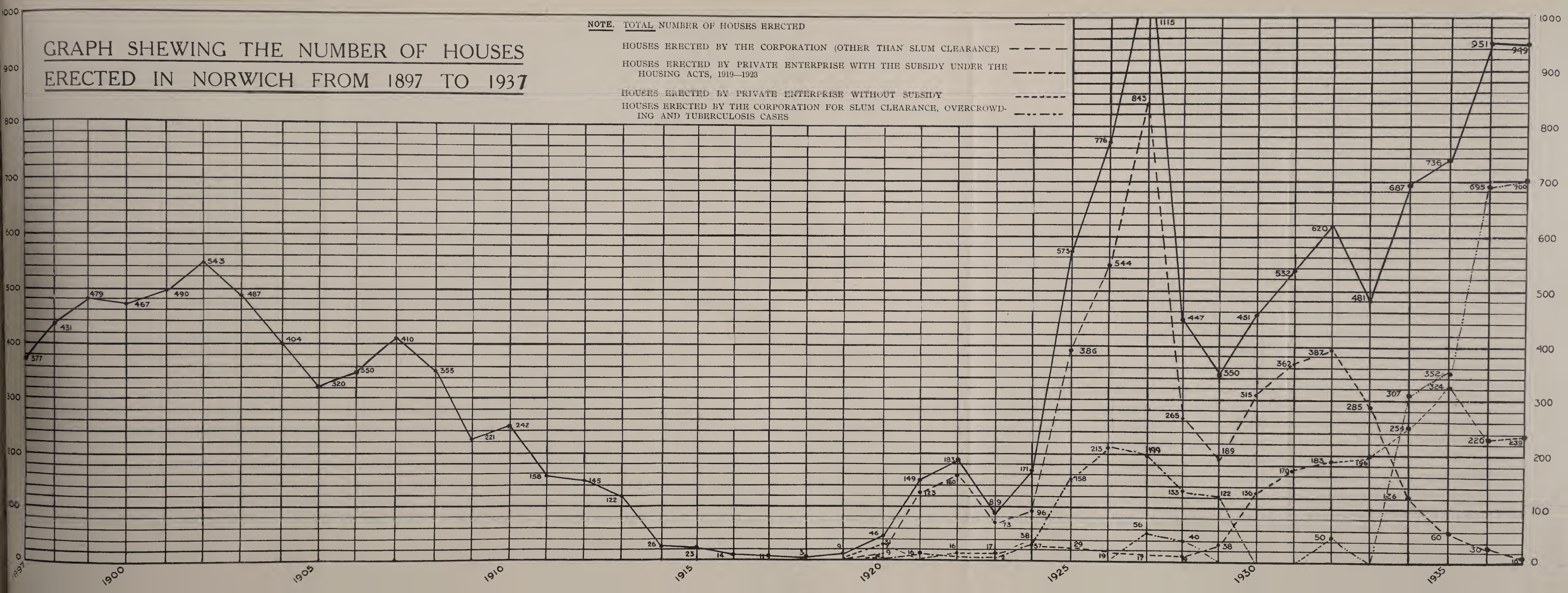
NOTE. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED

HOUSES ERECTED BY THE CORPORATION (OTHER THAN SLUM CLEARANCE) ———

HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WITH THE SUBSIDY UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, 1919—1923 - - - - -

HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WITHOUT SUBSIDY (dotted line)

HOUSES ERECTED BY THE CORPORATION FOR SLUM CLEARANCE, OVERCROWD-ING AND TUBERCULOSIS CASES - · - · -



	In Clearance Areas.		In Confirmed Orders.	
	Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population
50—58, Westwick Street ..	10	19	9	19
70—74, Do. ...	2	6	2	6
Beehive Yard ...	9	19	9	19
Hampshire Hog Yard ...	8	21	8	21
Queen of Hungary Yard ...	18	34	18	34
43—51, Spitalfields ...	6	10	not yet confirmed.	
59—61, Ketts Hill ...	2	11	Do.	
63—67, Spitalfields ...	3	12	Do.	
7—13, Pigg Lane ...	11	16	Do.	
9—13, Palace Street ...	15	26	Do.	
10—24, Quayside ...	16	58	Do.	
Hooks Yard ...	16	49	Do.	
All Saints Alley ...	5	20	Do.	
Thorn Lane ...	14	35	Do.	
Chapel Yard ...	16	37	Do.	
Rayners Yard ...	13	33	Do.	
Selfs Yards ...	14	37	Do.	
Little White Horse Yard ...	6	15	Do.	
Fountain Yard ...	5	17	Do.	
Ten Bell Lane ...	19	54	Do.	
Cross Keys Yard ...	13	53	Do.	
2—28, Bakers Road (Corporation property) ...	14	32	14	32
	<hr/> 1144	<hr/> 3446	<hr/> 860	<hr/> 2677

In Compulsory Purchase Orders, "Fit" Property, purchased by the Council to provide a satisfactory site for development, is included.

Peacock Street—Cowgate, etc. Re-development Area, 1936.

The re-development plan made under Section 14 of the Housing Act, 1935, was approved by the Minister with certain modifications.

Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

Action under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, was taken as follows:—

Demolition Orders ...	55
Closing Orders ...	54
Undertakings not to re-let ...	30

Individual Unfit Houses dealt with...	<hr/> 139
---------------------------------------	-----------

181 families were displaced from Individual Unfit Houses during the year. 11 of these were under Orders made in 1935. 78 under Orders made in 1936, and 92 under Orders made in 1937.

Houses for Persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

Prior to 1935, 38 houses, erected under the 1924 Act, were allocated to the Health Committee for re-housing families in which a member was suffering from tuberculosis. In 1935 the Council approved the erection of a further 50 houses for the tuberculous. These houses have been completed, but as it was considered undesirable to establish a "Colony" of such families, the 50 houses were taken over by the Housing Committee for general re-housing, and 50 tuberculous families re-housed on the various Corporation Estates. The Housing Committee continues to treat, most sympathetically, all recommendations brought to their notice for preferential re-housing of the tuberculous.

During the year, 29 tuberculous families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Council, in pursuance of their powers under the Housing Act, grant rent rebates in accordance with an approved scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats up to a maximum extent of 4/- per week. The grant of a rebate applies also to the re-housing of cases of tuberculosis.

The present moment appears to be a suitable one to review the position with regard to schemes approved by the Council under the Housing Acts, 1930, 1935, and 1936. The first programme under the Housing Act, 1930, comprised 1097 houses, with an estimated population of 4965. The Areas dealt with under this programme were:—

	Houses.	Population.
Sun Yard, etc.	36	137
Distillery Yard	20	80
Dial Yard	8	26
Saw Mill Yard	11	56
Chequers Yard and Waggon and Horses Yard	18	95
Barrack Street (a) and (b) ...	173	546
Cat and Fiddle Yard	44	138
Grouts Thoroughfare	13	40
Rising Sun Lane, etc.	65	242
	<hr/> 388 <hr/>	<hr/> 1360 <hr/>

Following on Circular No. 1331, issued by the Minister of Health in April, 1933, a larger programme involving schemes totalling 2515 houses, with a population of 8099, was approved by the Council. This included the schemes not yet dealt with in the first approved programme. A later survey revealed the need for considerable extension, and schemes involving the addition of a further 1862 houses, with a population of 5637, were approved in 1936. These last figures included 250 houses, with a population of 805, which were in the main programme, and to be dealt with in connection with Improvement Areas. The Improvement Area procedure, however, was repealed by the Housing Act, 1935. The net additional figures were, therefore, 1612 houses, with a population of 4832. Numerically, the constitution of the families involved in this additional programme is estimated as follows:—

200 families of	1 person.	36 families of	7 persons.
450	„ 2 persons.	20	„ 8 „
420	„ 3 „	6	„ 9 „
250	„ 4 „	9	„ 10 „
100	„ 5 „	4	„ 11 „
60	„ 6 „	1 family of	12 „

It will be observed that there is a very large proportion of families of 4 persons and less.

The following are the Areas which have been dealt with to the end of 1937:—

Year.	Area.	In Clearance Areas.		In Confirmed Orders.	
		Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population.
1931	Sun Yard, etc. ...	36	137	36	137
1933	Distillery Yard ...	20	80	20	80
	Dial Yard ...	8	26	8	26
	Saw Mill Yard ...	11	56	11	56
	Chequers Yard and Waggon and Horses Yard ...	18	95	18	95
	Barrack Street (a) and (b) ...	173	546	173	546
	Cat and Fiddle Yard...	44	138	44	138
	Grouts Thoroughfare	13	40	13	40
	Rising Sun Lane, etc.	65	242	65	242
	Hudsons Buildings ...	36	82	36	82
1934	Back City Road ...	14	37	14	37
	Cowgate and Barrack Street ...	152	469	152	469
	Haywards Yard, Ber Street ...	43	137	43	137
	Fullers Hall, etc. ...	49	114	49	114

Year.	Area.	In Clearance Areas.		In Confirmed Orders.	
		Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population.
1934	Fishergate, etc. ...	60	186	55	165
	Playfords Court ...	6	19	6	19
	Roaches Court ...	18	46	18	46
	St. Lawrence Lane ...	13	40	13	40
	Three King Lane ...	26	60	26	60
	Pump Yard ...	11	51	11	51
	Black Swan Yard ...	107	340	108	343
	Osbornes Yard ...	100	283	99	283
1935	82—128, Barrack Street ...	58	152	65	180
	Little Bull Close ...	163	484	171	501
	Loyalty Court ...	22	57	19	43
	Browns Court ...	11	29	11	29
	Rose Yard ...	9	25	9	25
	48—52, St. Stephens Back Street ...	3	14	3	14
	Mancroft Yard ...	9	26	9	26
	Foulgers Yard ...	6	13	6	13
	Bennetts Yard ...	41	152	41	152
	St. Saviours Lane ...	23	47	23	47
	Globe Yard ...	24	75	24	75
	Union Street, Sections (a) and (b) ...	82	267	85	279
	Stone Masons Square (a) and (b) ...	65	227	69	240
	91—127, Midland Street ... (a)	52	189	52	189
	Do. ... (b)	4	8	4	8
	St. Anns Lane (a)	24	92	22	81
	Do. ... (b)	2	7	2	7
	St. George Street (a)	15	42	13	34
	Do. ... (b)	10	33	10	33
1935	St. George Street (c)	15	43	14	39
1936	Cherry Tree Yard ...	27	101	27	101
	Peacock Street (a)	13	49	14	52
	Do. ... (b)	6	16	8	23
	Do. ... (c)	4	12	4	12
	Bayfields Yard ...	7	20	9	24
	The Paddocks ...	16	34	16	34
	40—44, Barn Road ...	3	3	3	3
	60—68, Do. ...	5	14	5	14
	Roaches Court, Elm Hill ...	7	27	7	27
	The Monastery ...	5	18	5	18
	60—78, Colegate ...	21	75	16	62

Year.	Area.	In Clearance Areas.		In Confirmed Orders.	
		Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population.
1936	6—12, Grapes Hill ...	33	80	33	80
	Ncales Square ...	54	135	54	135
	107—113, Pottergate	4	16	4	16
	Peacock Street—Cowgate Re-development Area ...	—	—	100	337
1937	Southwell Road (a)	431	1371	522	1667
	Do. ... (b)	23	65	25	71
	Do. ... (c)	6	16	6	16
	Do. ... (d)	5	12	6	14
	3—4, St. Marys Alley	5	24	5	24
	Blakeleys Yard, etc....	13	53	13	53
	12—14, Oak Street ...	2	14	2	14
	St. Swithins Alley ...	19	65	19	65
	50—58, Westwick Street ...	10	19	10	19
	70—74, Do.	2	6	2	6
	83—95, Do.	15	40	15	40
	Beehive Yard ...	9	19	9	19
	Hampshire Hog Yard	8	21	8	21
	Queen of Hungary Yard ...	18	34	18	34
	Millers Lane (a)	70	201	76	228
	Do. ... (b)	68	202	95	306
	Do. ... (c)	6	15	7	17
	Do. ... (d)	6	18	6	18
	Do. ... (e)	2	13	2	13
	2—28, Bakers Road ...	14	32	14	32
	1—23, Ketts Hill ...	16	51	Not yet confirmed.	
	31—53, Do. ...	24	69		
	43—51, Spitalfields ...	6	10	Do.	
	59—61, Ketts Hill ...	2	11	Do.	
	63—67, Spitalfields ...	3	12	Do.	
	7—13, Pigg Lane ...	9	16	Do.	
	9—13, Palace Street...	15	26	Do.	
	10—24, Quayside ...	16	58	Do.	
	Hooks Yard, Colegate	16	49	Do.	
	All Saints Alley ...	5	20	Do.	
	2—12, Bedding Lane	7	19	Do.	
	Pyes Yard, Palace Plain ...	15	52	Do.	
	220—246, Heigham Street ...	19	59	Do.	
	Foundry Bridge Buildings ...	14	44	Do.	

Year.	Area.	In Clearance Areas.		In Confirmed Orders.	
		Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population
1937	Thorn Lane (Cm. Pr.)	130	401	Do.	
	Thorn Lane (Cl. Or.)	14	35	Do.	
	304—312, Heigham Street ...	12	28	Do.	
	Chapel Yard, Botolph Street ...	16	37	Do.	
	Rayners Yard ...	13	33	Do.	
	Selfs Yard ...	14	37	Do.	
	Little White Horse Yard ...	6	15	Do.	
	Fountain Yard ...	5	17	Do.	
	Ten Bell Lane ...	19	54	Do.	
	Cross Keys Yard ...	13	53	Do.	
	Watsons Court ...	10	21	Do.	
	Bells Court ...	14	28	Do.	
	90—104, Ber Street ...	17	59	Do.	
	Constitution Opening	11	27	Do.	
	Bretts Yard, etc. ...	58	170	Do.	
	Turners Square, etc.	33	65	Do.	
	Whalebone Square etc. ...	29	75	Do.	
	1—10, Long Row, etc	30	81	Do.	
	22—27, Do.	6	19	Do.	
	29—43, Do.	17	61	Do.	
	1—4, Lime Kiln Cottages ...	4	10	Do.	
	10—12, Do.	2	5	Do.	
		<u>3238</u>	<u>9873</u>	<u>2835</u>	<u>8836</u>

Individual Unfit Houses, as under, have been dealt with up to the end of 1937:—

		Demolition Orders.		Closing Orders.		Undertakings.
1931	...	25	...	21	...	—
1932	...	23	...	16	...	7
1933	...	26	...	29	...	2
1934	...	35	...	38	...	3
1935	...	63	...	35	...	24
1936	...	58	...	42	...	11
1937	...	55	...	54	...	30
		<u>285</u>		<u>235</u>		<u>77 Total 597</u>

Overcrowding.

Particulars of cases of overcrowding found, and the action taken, are referred to on pages 60-61.

Statistics.

No. of new houses erected during the year:—

(1) By the Local Authority:—

(a) Direct Labour	...	...	...	371
(b) Contract	...	...	...	339

(2) By other bodies and persons 239

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 3839

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 13772

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 1592

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 6959

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 137

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1961

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers (including 461 in respect of which notices were served in 1936, and rendered fit in 1937) 1829

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 84

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners (including 65 in respect of which notices were served in 1936, and rendered fit in 1937) ...	89
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	8

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	125
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners (including 112 in respect of which notices were served in 1936, and remedied in 1937) ...	211
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	27

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	55
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	68

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	54
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	5

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	610
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	637
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	4385

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	97	
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	230
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				1646
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding					Nil.
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report					

It is desirable again to point out that the standard of overcrowding laid down in the Housing Act is a very poor standard and is not as good as that to which the Norwich Health Committee were working before the passing of this Act. Several cases have come to our notice which were not overcrowded according to the Act, and yet were in actual fact obviously and grossly overcrowded from a health point of view.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

WHOLESOMENESS AND DISTRIBUTION.

The quality of the milk from a chemical standpoint has been very good.

Some of the milk is produced within the City boundary; a quantity comes in by rail; but by far the greater portion comes in by road from the districts surrounding Norwich. The type of premises used for storing continues to improve.

The quantity of milk consumed by the population shows an increase, the figures being as follows:—

Average number of pints per week sold in November, 1936 (182 returns received from milk-sellers)	385,860
Average number of pints per week sold in November, 1937 (174 returns received from milk-sellers)	394,409

This shows an increase of 8549 pints of milk per week, and the approximate average of .46 pints of milk per day per person in the City.

Cowkeepers—

Number on Register	7
Number of Cows... ..	195

Retail Milk Purveyors—

Number on Register—

Residing in the City	104
Residing outside the City	77
	— 181

Number of Inspections of Dairies, Cow- sheds, and Milk-shops	768
--	-----

Arrangements have been made for the Veterinary Inspector to inspect and furnish reports quarterly on the cows on the seven farms.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

In three cases proceedings were taken against persons for bottling milk on unregistered premises. Two cases were withdrawn, and the other case was dismissed.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The standards required by the Order are :—

“Tuberculin Tested”
and “Accredited” Shall satisfy a methylene blue reduction test, and shall be found to contain no coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre.

A sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October, shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April shall be regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

“Pasteurised” ... Not more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

The demand for graded milks continued to increase, the average number of pints sold weekly during the year being :—

“Tuberculin Tested”	...	...	11,656
“Accredited”	...	...	58,079
“Pasteurised”	...	...	125,808

The following licences were granted :—

Producers—

“Accredited”	2
--------------	-----	-----	---

Retailers—

“Tuberculin Tested”	...	...	14
“Accredited”	...	...	16
“Pasteurised”	...	...	1

42 samples of “Tuberculin Tested,” 200 of “Accredited,” and 12 of “Pasteurised” milk were bacteriologically examined.

28 samples of “Accredited” milk failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and two samples of “Tuberculin Tested” and 17 samples of “Accredited” milk failed to pass the B.Coli test.

In all cases, letters of warning were sent to the vendors.

12 samples of pasteurised milk were examined bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory. 3 of these samples were also submitted to the Phosphatase test and were found to be satisfactory.

In an effort to improve the standard of the designated milks which are being retailed in the City, the Health Committee decided to consider the question of the revocation of the licence in cases where a reasonable number of samples of designated milk has been taken, and the percentage of unsatisfactory samples exceeds 25 per cent. All vendors of designated milk were notified to this effect.

Bacteriological Examination of Ordinary Milk.

39 samples of ordinary milk were bacteriologically examined under the graded milk standards, and 19 failed to pass these tests. It is as well to point out that a considerable quantity of milk is pasteurised unofficially, or pre-heated, and no intimation given to the public.

The table on page 65 shows the results of the bacteriological examinations of the samples of milk from each retailer, and enables comparisons easily to be made.

Ordinary.

437 samples were taken from milk supplied by producers residing outside the City for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli. 27 samples were positive (6.2 per cent.) ; these 27 samples concerned 20 producers, and the cases were referred to the County Medical Officer of Health. This officer informed me that 12 tuberculous cows were traced and slaughtered; one case was not completed at the end of the year. In seven cases, the County Medical Officer reported that the results of the examination of the samples taken by his Department were negative. In the two outstanding cases at the end of 1936, two cows were traced and slaughtered.

32 samples were taken from milk producers in the City for similar examination. 2 samples (6.25 per cent.) were found to contain tubercle bacilli. The two samples concerned two producers. In consequence of this, 10 samples were taken from the cows of the producers for examination, but were found to be negative. In both these cases, some of the cows had been sold after the samples had been taken and before the positive results were received. In the outstanding case of 1936, six separate

Retailer.	For both tests.				For M.B. test only.			For B.Coli test only.			Total.				Percentage.	
	No.	Satis- factory.	Unsatisfactory.			No.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	No.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	No. sub- mit- ted.	Unsatisfactory.			
			Both.	Meth. Blue.	B.Coli.								Both.	Meth. Blue.		B.Coli.
Tuberculin Tested.	"A"	3	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	0.0%
	"B"	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.0%
	"C"	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	0.0%
	"D"	4	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	0.0%
	"E"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0%
	"F"	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	0.0%
	"G"	2	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	0.0%
	"H"	2	2	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	0.0%
	"I"	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	0.0%
	"J"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0.0%
	"K"	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.0%
	"L"	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	50.0%
	TOTALS	18	17	...	1	20	20	...	4	3	1	42	...	...	2	4.8%
Accredited.	"A"	7	5	2	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	20.0%
	"B"	4	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	12.5%
	"C"	8	7	1	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	25.0%
	"D"	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	0.0%
	"E"	5	4	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	10	1	1	1	20.0%
	"F"	5	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	9	...	2	...	22.2%
	"G"	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.0%
	"H"	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.0%
	"I"	3	2	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	8	1	1	1	25.0%
	"J"	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	44.4%
	"K"	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	33.3%
	"L"	3	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	40.0%
	"M"	15	11	1	3	40	39	1	5	5	...	60	...	2	3	8.3%
	"N"	9	5	2	1	10	8	2	1	1	...	20	1	4	1	30.0%
Ordinary City-Producer :— Accredited	...	62	45	1	6	92	78	14	8	8	...	162	1	24	6	19.1%
	...	25	12	6	6	13	7	6	1	1	...	39	6	7	6	48.7%
	...	37	27	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	38	3	...	7	26.3%

samples were taken from the cows concerned in the positive group. One cow gave a positive result and was slaughtered.

The group and separate samples were taken from 16 City cows, one of which was proved to be tuberculous (6.25 per cent.).

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,
AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

No proceedings were taken under these Acts.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is collected and disposed of at the Harford Refuse Tip by burial in quicklime. The tables on pages 68-71 show the quantity of meat which has been destroyed as being unfit for human food.

MARKETS.

The Fish Market has been visited and inspected frequently.

The Inspectors are on duty on market days at varying times for the purpose of inspecting the meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, and other foods, etc., exposed for sale at the Provision Market. On occasions it has been found necessary to deal with various articles of food which were unfit for human consumption..

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Seven slaughtermen were granted licences during the year to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughter-house or knacker's yard under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. 30 slaughtermen did not apply for renewal of licences which expired on the 31st December, 1936, and the total number of registered slaughtermen on the 31st December, 1937, was 102.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

		In 1920.		In Dec., 1936.		In Dec., 1937.
Registered	...	13	...	10	...	10
Licensed	...	18	...	16	...	16
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		31		26		26
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

The following table shows the approximate number of killings in the slaughter-houses, and the number of carcasses inspected and found to be affected with disease during the year :

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	8335		145	12075	40630
Number inspected ...	3883	1484	101	6897	15204
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	—		1	18
Carcases of which some part, or organ, was condemned...	788		2	43	351
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	14.7%		2%	0.64%	2.4%

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned ...	34	—	—		53
Carcases of which some part, or organ, was condemned ...	1039		1	—	876
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	20%		1%	0.0%	6.1%

5794 visits have been paid to slaughter-houses; they are visited as far as practicable on killing dates.

Proceedings were taken against a butchers' firm under Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for having in their possession, and exposed for sale, meat unsound and unfit for human consumption, and a fine of £10 was inflicted.

In two cases, proceedings were instituted for failing to notify evidence of disease during slaughter, under the Meat Regulations, 1924. One case was withdrawn, and in the other case a fine of £10 was inflicted.

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Kind of Animal.	Disease or Condition.	Whole Carcases and Offals.	Fore-quarters.	Hind-quarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat, lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Cattle	Abscesses	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	167	10	2	—	3	—	3	—	1
	Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	180	—	2
	Angiomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bruising ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	—
	Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cystic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Decomposition	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	514	—	—	—	—	—
	Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Echinococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Infarcts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Inflammation	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	2	16	14	2	—	3	—
	John's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mastitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Melanosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Œdema ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—
	Pentastomum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Denticulatum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pericarditis	1	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pleurisy ...	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cattle	...	11	12	2	23	24	181	83	631	151	51	1056	23	3	184	3	7
Renal Calculi	...							1									
Tumour ...	...									1			1				
Congestion	...									1							
Pleurisy ...	...									1							
Congestion	...									3							
Cystic ...	...								7	7							
Distomatosis	...								3								
Inflammation	...								1				1				
Lymphadenitis	...		1														
Pericarditis	...					3											
Pleurisy ...	...		3														
Pneumonia	...									6							
Strongyles	...									9							
Uræmia ...	...	1								4							
Abscesses ...	...						1	1	1		1	13		1			
Bruising ...	...											7					
Carcinoma	...										1						
Cirrhosis ...	...								70								
Congestion	...					5		2	4	69							
Cystic ...	...							17	12	1	1						
Decomposition	...					3			3	4	3						
Emaciation	...	1															
Enteritis ...	...	1									8						
Fevered ...	...	5															
Fibrosis ...	...								7								
Hæmorrhage	...							5									
Infarcts	...					5		3									
Inflammation	...								15		5		3				
Injury ...	...		3														
Jaundice ...	...	1															
Necrosis ...	...								14								
Carried forward	...	11	12	2	23	24	181	83	631	151	51	1056	23	3	184	3	7

Pigs

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND
DESTROYED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS—continued.

Kind of Animal.	Disease or Condition.	Whole Carcases and Offals.	Fore- quarters.	Hind- quarters.	Di- a- phragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat, lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Pigs	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	11	12	2	23	24	181	83	631	151	51	1056	23	3	184	3	7
	Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Œdema ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peritonitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pleurisy ...	3	2	—	2	8	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rheumatism	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Septicæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Strongyles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uræmia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Urticaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		21	15	2	25	70	181	84	632	300	51	1056	23	3	184	3	7

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Kind of Animal.		Whole Carcasses and Offals.	Fore-quarters.	Hind-quarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat, lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Cattle	...	34	40	7	30	13	365	15	181	632	395	981	13	—	365	5	2
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sheep	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	53	4	3	—	74	449	4	144	149	488	45	1	—	449	—	—
Totals	...	87	44	10	30	87	815	19	325	781	883	1026	14	—	815	5	2

SUMMARY.

Tuberculosis	...	87	44	10	30	87	815	19	325	781	883	1026	14	—	815	5	2
Other Diseases	...	21	15	2	25	70	181	84	632	300	51	1056	23	3	184	3	7
Totals	...	108	59	12	55	157	996	103	957	1081	934	2082	37	3	999	8	9

OTHER FOODS EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED, AS BEING UNSOUND AND UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

FISH :—

101 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones of various kinds	8 bags of shrimps.
of fish roes, etc.	14 boxes of kippers.
36 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of shrimps.	10 lobsters.

TINNED FISH :—

6 tins of prawns.

OTHER ARTICLES :—

35 stones of bacon.	8 tins of corned beef.
58 rabbits.	6 tins of ham.
8 chickens.	2 tins of ox tongue.
1 duck.	1 tin of brisket.
7 pounds of black pudding.	11 tins of pears.
2 pounds of mushrooms.	6 stones of walnuts.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

No proceedings were taken for contraventions of Orders made under the above Act.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Bakehouses on Register	...	113
Visits paid to Bakehouses	...	757

Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out during the months of April and October, and the premises have been found to be kept in as reasonably a satisfactory condition as there are powers to enforce. During the past year, a further number of bakehouses have been improved by the provision of suitable washing-up sinks with a sufficient supply of hot water, together with an adequate supply of soap and towels for the use for toilet purposes of persons employed therein, and proper accommodation for the storage of fuel. Improvements are still being proceeded with, and minor repairs have been carried out in other bakehouses. The attention of the occupiers has, on many occasions, been drawn to the dirty state of the premises, and improvement is also being shown in this direction.

MARGARINE.

The necessary inspections have been made of premises to see if margarine was sold, and, where such was the case, to see that the requirements of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, relating to margarine, were carried out.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

On the 1st October, 1937, byelaws for promoting and securing sanitary and cleanly conditions in the transport of any article intended to be sold for food, made under Section 82 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, came into force.

These byelaws require that :—

1. Every person who transports any article of food which is intended to be sold for the food of man which is likely to be contaminated by flies or by dust, dirt or other source of contamination, and which is not contained in closed tins, jars, or other protective covering, so as to preserve it in a sanitary and clean condition, shall :—

(a) Cause every vehicle or receptacle in which such article of food is transported to be in a sanitary and cleanly condition ;

(b) not permit to be transported in the vehicle or receptacle at the same time as such food any animal or thing likely to lead to the transport of food in insanitary or uncleanly conditions ; and

(c) cause all such food while being transported to be covered with suitable clean material or otherwise adequately protected, so as by preventing contamination from contact with any person or clothing, or by preventing access thereto of dust, dirt, flies, or other source of contamination, to preserve it in a sanitary and cleanly condition.

Provided that this part of the byelaw shall not apply to any roots or vegetables grown in close proximity to the earth.

2. Every person who transports any meat intended to be sold for the food of man shall cause every person employed by him to carry any such meat, while so occupied to wear, and every person so occupied shall wear a clean and washable head covering and overall.

Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any meat which is packed in hampers or other strongly constructed and impervious cases, or is adequately wrapped in jute or some other stout fabric.

Several persons have already been warned for contraventions of these byelaws.

(c) **Adulteration.**

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year, 372 samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis. This number is inclusive of 87 samples which were taken informally. Details of the samples taken are shown in the tables on pages 78-80.

In addition to these, 516 samples of milk were tested informally by the Gerber process; 15 were not up to standard, and subsequent formal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, 10 of which were certified "Genuine".

The following actions were taken against vendors.

Case. No.	Article.	Offence.	Fine.	Costs.	Other Action.
1	Milk ... 1%	Deficient in milk fat	—	—	Cautioned.
2	„ ... 4%	Do.	...	—	Cautioned.
3	„ ... 13%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
4	„ ... 2%	Do.	...	—	Cautioned.
5	„ ... 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Added water	...	—	Withdrawn.
6	„ ... 15%	Do.	... 25/-	15/-	—
7	„ ... 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Do.	... 25/-	15/-	—
8	„ ... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Do.	... 25/-	15/-	—
9	„ ... 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Do.	... 25/-	15/-	—
10	„ ... 17%	Do.	... 25/-	15/-	—
11	„ ... 27%	Do.	... 25/-	15/-	—
12	„ ... 7%	Deficient in milk fat	—	—	Dismissed.
13	„ ... 6%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
14	„ ... 18%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
15	„ ... 5%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
16	„ ... 13%	Do.	...	—	No action.
17	„ ... 16%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
18	„ ... 10%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
19	„ ... 6%	Do.	...	—	No action.
20	„ ... 6%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
21	„ ... 12%	Do.	...	—	No action.
22	„ ... 39%	Do.	... 20/-	15/9	—
23	„ ... 12%	Do.	...	—	No action.

Case. No.	Article.		Offence.	Fine.	Costs.	Other Action.	
24	„	...	4%	Deficient in milk fat	—	—	Cautioned
25	„	...	3%	Do.	...	—	Cautioned.
26	„	...	5%	Do.	...	—	No action.
27	„	...	15%	Do.	...	—	No action.
28	„	...	3%	Do.	...	—	Cautioned.
29	„	...	29%	Do.	...	19/9	Dismissed on payment of costs.
30	„	...	12%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
31	„	...	16%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
32	„	...	6%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
33	„	...	3%	Do.	...	—	Cautioned.
34	„	...	6%	Do.	...	—	Withdrawn
35	„	...	19%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
36	„	...	6%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
37	„	...	9%	Do.	...	10/- 15/-	—
38	„	...	1%	Do.	...	—	Cautioned.
39	„	...	8%	Do.	...	10/- 15/-	—
40	„	...	6%	Do.	...	—	Dismissed.
41	Cream Ice			Do.	...	—	Cautioned.

It will be noted that proceedings were instituted in 26 milk cases, and there were 10 convictions; in 14 instances of deficiency in milk fat varying from 5% to 19% the cases were dismissed. It is highly desirable that the law relating to this matter should be revised, as it acts unfairly on a man who buys mixed milk. He cannot take advantage of the present loophole in the law by pleading that the milk was sold as it came from the cow, as do his more fortunate fellow-milkmen.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

4 informal samples were taken under these regulations, and certified "Genuine."

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There are 4 premises registered with the Local Authority, where artificial cream is manufactured, sold, or exposed or kept for sale for human consumption.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933 (Section 67.)

(Registration of ice-cream and preserved meat manufacturers and premises.)

Instructions with regard to the lighting, ventilation and cleanliness of the premises, the provision of washing accommodation, the cleanliness of the utensils and persons employed in these trades have been issued to every applicant for registration. The making or storage of ice-cream in a common courtyard is prohibited.

The undermentioned applications for registration have been dealt with:—

	1936.	Granted. 1937.	Total.	With- drawn 1937.	Remaining on register.
Ice-cream ...	179	34	213	4	209
Preserved meat	180	20	200	8	192

Registration was not granted until the necessary alterations had been made to make the premises comply with the requirements of the Health Committee.

311 and 1127 visits were made to Ice-cream and Preserved meat premises respectively.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

Most of the samples taken were also submitted for analysis under these regulations during the year, and none was found to contain preservative in excess.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

The Chemical examination of food is carried out by the City Analyst (see pages 78-80). The Methylene Blue and Coli-form tests and the bacterial counts and Phosphatase tests, were carried out by the City Analyst and Dr. G. P. C. Claridge (Pathologist), and the testing of milk for Tubercle Bacilli has been done by the Lister Institute, London, and the Field Laboratories, University of Cambridge. Water is analysed chemically and bacteriologically by the City Analyst. Laboratory arrangements are referred to on page 22.

(c) Nutrition—Dissemination of Knowledge.

No special arrangements for the dissemination of knowledge on nutrition have been made. Advice is given to parents when they attend at the school clinics, school medical inspections and infant welfare centres and to mothers attending the ante-natal clinics. "Health Suggestions for Teachers", which includes instructions on the question of diet, are issued to the schools.

(f) Shell-fish (Molluscan).

There are no shell-fish layings in Norwich; therefore, the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1922, do not apply.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Article.	Samples taken.		Samples unadulterated.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Ale ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Almonds (Ground)	1	1	1	1	—	—
Apples ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Apples (Dried) ...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Apricots (Dried)	—	2	—	2	—	—
Beef Cubes	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beef Patty	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beer ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blanc Mange Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—
Brandy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bread ...	—	4	—	4	—	—
Butter	1	3	1	3	—	—
Cake ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cheese (Cream)...	1	1	1	1	—	—
Cherries (Glacé)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream (Artificial)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream (Salad)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Currants	—	1	—	1	—	—
Custard Powder...	—	3	—	3	—	—
Dates ...	—	1	—	1	—	—

Article.	Samples taken.		Samples unadulterated.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
<i>Brought forward</i>	9	28	9	28	—	—
Egg Powder ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Eggs (Chinese) ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Roes ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Fruit Salad ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gin ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ginger (Ground) ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gravy Salt ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream ...	5	—	4	—	1	—
Iodine Ointment ...	1	1	1	—	—	1
Jellies ...	—	3	—	3	—	—
Lard ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemonade Powder ...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lemon and Barley Water...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lemon Barley Powder ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Luncheon Sausage ...	—	3	—	3	—	—
Margarine ...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Milk ...	254	2	214	1	40	1
Milk (Condensed Machine Skimmed)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Milk (Evaporated) ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Milk (Dried) ...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Milk (Foods) ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ointment ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Orange Squash ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Carried forward</i>	275	57	234	55	41	2

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD —continued.

Article.		Samples taken.		Samples unadulterated.		Samples adulterated.	
		Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
<i>Brought forward</i>	...	275	57	234	55	41	2
Paste (Salmon and Shrimp)	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Paste (Turkey and Tongue)	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pastilles	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pears (Dried)	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Peas (Tinned)	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Peel (Mixed)	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pills	...	1	1	1	1	—	—
Potted Meat	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pudding (Black)	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rum	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauce	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sausages	...	—	8	—	8	—	—
Saveloys	...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Semolina	...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sherbet...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sultanas	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sweets	...	—	4	—	4	—	—
Tablets	...	1	1	1	1	—	—
Tea	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Treacle	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tripe	...	1	1	1	1	—	—
Vinegar...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Vinegar (Malt)	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	...	285	87	243	85	42	2

MIDWIFERY,
MATERNITY AND CHILD
WELFARE SERVICES

MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

(a) Midwives.

(i.) *Employed by Local Authority.* 15 midwives are employed on the district, and a Matron, Sister, and three Midwives in the wards at the Maternity Home.

(ii.) *Private Midwives.* 16 midwives were practising privately in the City at the end of the year—8 in institutions and 8 on the district. This number includes 5 midwives who reside outside the area but who occasionally practise within the area. Four midwives applied for and received compensation under the Midwives Act, 1936, and surrendered their certificates.

(b) Midwifery Services.

(i.) *Domiciliary.* The domiciliary midwifery service established under the Midwives Act, 1936, came into operation on 1st June, and at the end of the year the Local Authority was employing 15 midwives on this work, 8 of whom had previously practised in the City. This service is controlled from the Maternity Home where an office has been established with a clerk in attendance. Each midwife is provided with a telephone. Of the 572 confinements attended on the district, 447 took place after the 1st June. Doctors had been engaged by the patients in 100 cases. In addition to attending these 447 labours, the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision, making a total of 2207 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes, involving 1210 examinations of patients. The nursing visits after labour numbered 8702 since 1st June.

During the year, an amendment in the Rules of the Central Midwives Board increased the lying-in period from 10 to 14 days. Some of the maternity cases at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital were discharged before the expiration of that period, and the Council arranged for a domiciliary midwife to attend, free of charge, such cases during the unexpired period. Midwives attended 17 of these cases for varying periods in addition to the work already mentioned. 117 visits were also made to patients discharged from the Maternity Home before the expiration of 14 days. Each district midwife is also required to assist at regular intervals at the Ante-Natal Clinics which are held at the Maternity Home with a Medical Officer in attendance. 23 stillbirths (including 2 ordinarily resident in the County, and one set of twins) and 5 miscarriages occurred on the district. 1 stillbirth was not registered until 1938.

3 cases of Puerperal Fever occurred on the district ; 2 patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital and one to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. There was no death. There were 7 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. 2 of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. There was no death. The final diagnoses in these cases were:— Uterine Sepsis, 1 ; Septic retained products, 1 ; Pulmonary Infarct ; Thrombo-phlebitis of left saphenous vein, 1 ; slight inflammation of right breast, 1 ; excessive engorgement of breasts, 1 ; and Mastitis, 1. In one case no information was obtainable.

(ii.) *The City of Norwich Maternity Home*, from which district cases are also attended, has 15 beds, an isolation bed and two labour wards, a babies' nursery with a balcony, and a babies' bathroom. The administrative supervision of the home and district is carried out by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Public Health Department. A consultant surgeon and a consultant obstetrician can be called in for cases of difficult labour, etc. The permanent staff consists of a Matron, Sister, and three midwives, and the maximum number of pupils to receive training at any one time is 5. The Home is recognised by the Minister of Health for the purposes of grant in aid of the training of midwives, and at the end of the year 5 pupils were undergoing training in midwifery.

6 pupils who received training at the Home passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board in 1937. During the year, 341 women were confined in the Home, Doctors having been engaged by the patients in 28 cases.

In accordance with the instructions of the Committee, 30 booked cases were transferred to private nursing homes owing to all the beds in the Home being occupied at that time. Further cases applied for admission but had to be refused owing to lack of accommodation. 6 stillbirths occurred in the Home, and 7 children died within 10 days of birth. Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred, 2 of whom were removed to the Isolation Hospital ; all recovered. The final diagnoses in these cases were Uterine Sepsis, 1 ; Phlebitis and Intestinal Stasis, 1 ; Toxæmia of Pregnancy, 1.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Maternity Home and are referred to on pages 84-85.

The growth of the work at the Maternity Home is illustrated by the following figures, which show the number of cases dealt with:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
In the Home ...	308	302	330	319	350	360	345	341
On the District ...	245	269	231	276	298	229	260	572
Totals ...	553	571	561	595	648	589	605	913

337 live births, including 2 sets of twins, occurred in the Home, and 550 (including 5 sets of twins) on the district—a total of 887, or 52.9% of the City live births registered. With the 89 live births at the Infirmary added to this, the Council's staff attended to 58.2% of the total City live births registered.

(iii.) *Public Assistance Institution.* At the Public Assistance Institution five beds are provided for maternity cases. 93 cases were admitted during the year and the average duration of stay was 30.8 days. There were 4 stillbirths, including 1 case ordinarily resident in the County.

4 children died within 10 days of birth, 2 of whom were not born in the Institution. 1 case of Puerperal Fever and 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia died, the cause of death being attributed to (i) Bronchiectasis. (ii) Puerperium. The final diagnosis of the other case of Puerperal Pyrexia was Influenza.

(c) **Ante-Natal Clinics** with a Medical Officer in attendance are held at the Maternity Home on Monday mornings, and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, an extra session being provided in May in preparation for the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme which came into operation on 1st June. The session which is held on Wednesday afternoons is chiefly reserved for new district cases and, as far as possible, the domiciliary midwife who is to attend the case is present. 1080 mothers, representing the equivalent of 62.4% of the total number of registered City births, including stillbirths, attended the Clinics during the year. These made 3949 attendances, the average attendance per session being 17. In 1936, 682 mothers attended these Clinics, making 3455 attendances—the average attendance being 18. The importance of women attending an Ante-Natal Clinic has been impressed on the midwives practising in the City. As is shown by the fact that approximately 62.4% of the women confined in the City attended the Council's Ante-Natal Clinics, many women are still apathetic towards this matter, but now that more confinements are being attended by the Council's midwives it is hoped that the number of women availing themselves of these facilities will increase. Further, with a view to enabling women easily to seek the advice of a

doctor, the Council has decided to provide accommodation in various parts of the City to serve the dual purpose of Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics. It is hoped that the first of these Clinics will be opened on the Catton Grove Estate in April, 1938. 10 cases were referred to the Ante-Natal Clinic by general practitioners in the City.

The following table shows the results of the examinations of blood specimens which have been sent through the Ante-Natal Clinics to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for Wassermann tests :—

Year.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Total.
1930	5	—	13	18
1931	3	—	13	16
1932	6	4	23	33
1933	5	3	18	26
1934	5	5	22	32
1935	8	1	52	61
1936	11	4	78	93
1937	23	12	287	322

Smears for examination for gonococcal infection are examined in the Ante-Natal Department.

Of the 23 mothers who gave positive results, 18 received treatment, 4 received no treatment, and 1 was not suffering from syphilis.

Of the mothers who received treatment, 14 gave birth to a living child, but in 3 cases there were complications as follows :— Adherent Placenta, 1; 1 infant died after 12 hours, but in this case the mother failed to continue the treatment, and in the other case the mother was admitted to hospital for treatment during pregnancy but died 2 months after confinement. 2 mothers were delivered of stillborn children. In 1 of these cases, arsenical treatment had to be discontinued due to idiosyncrasy to the drug; in the other case there was a history of 3 miscarriages. The remaining 2 cases had not been confined at the end of the year. Of the 4 mothers who did not receive any treatment, 2 gave birth to live infants, and 2 to stillborn infants. Of the 12 mothers who gave doubtful results, 5 received treatment. 3 of these gave birth to live infants, 2 being premature; 2 had not been confined at the end of the year. The 7 mothers who did not receive any special treatment gave birth to live infants, 1 being premature.

(d) **A Post-Natal Clinic** is held at the Maternity Home weekly. 198 mothers attended the Clinics during the year, making 246 attendances. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are also

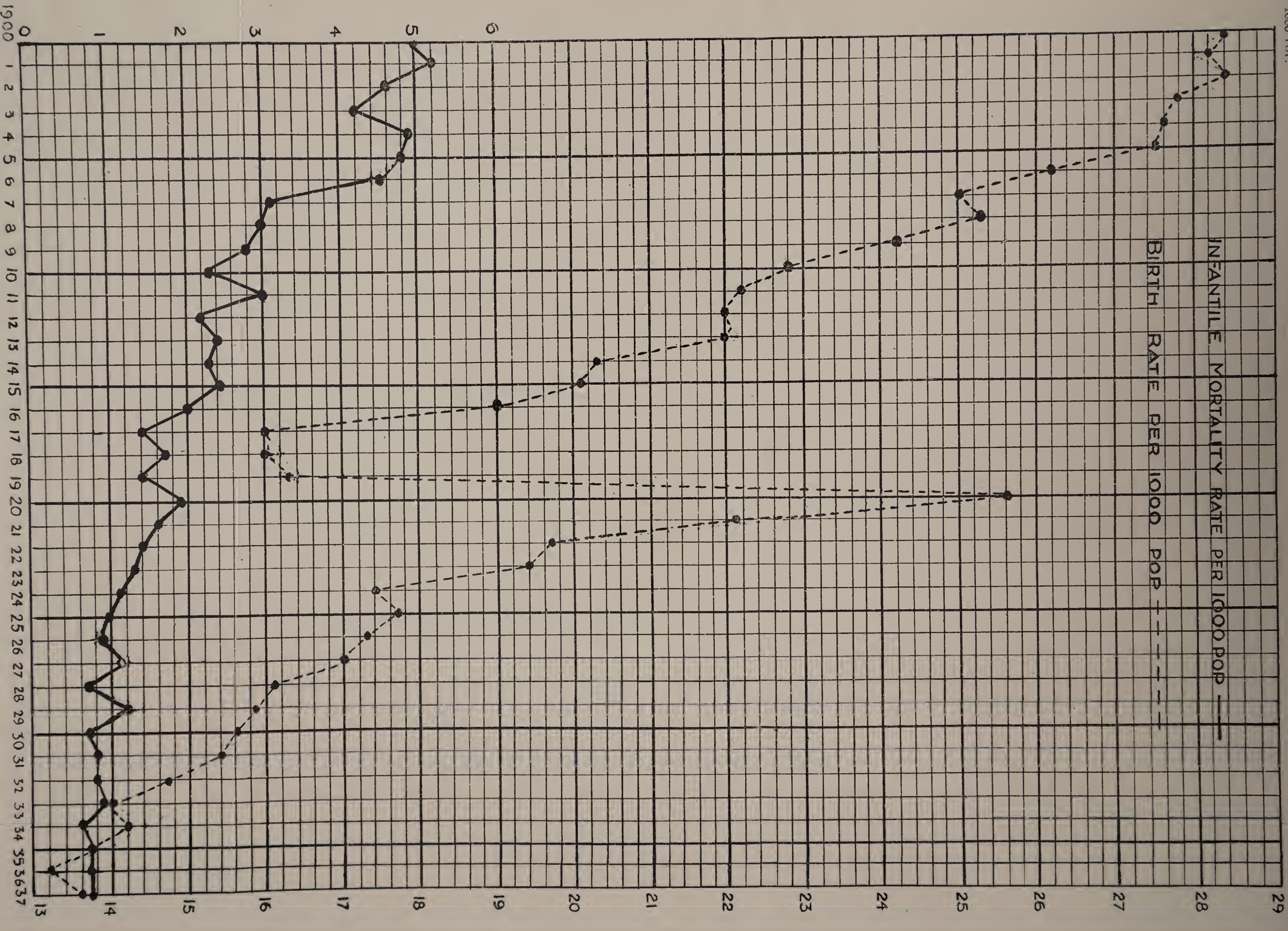
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	When Held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendances per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
Martineau Hall, Colegate.	Tuesday p.m.	51	124	372	2320	45	2536	50	6.8
The Methodist Hall, Southwell Road. (2 Medical Officers)	Monday p.m.	48	178	619	4504	94	5459	114	8.8
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Tuesday a.m. Friday p.m.	51	162	461	2848	56	3953	78	8.6
		52	107	387	2708	52	3170	61	8.2
St. Julian's Parish Hall, Thorn Lane.	Wednesday a.m.	51	82	264	1953	38	2315	45	8.8
Thorpe Hamlet.	Wednesday p.m.	51	142	437	2518	49	3179	62	7.8
Catton Church Room, Magdalen Road.	Thursday a.m.	52	186	539	3613	69	4414	85	8.2
Eaton Parish Room, Colman Road.	Thursday p.m.	52	137	373	2508	48	3106	60	8.3
St. Catherine's Parish Hall, Aylsham Road.	Monday a.m. Friday a.m.	48	111	428	2549	53	2849	59	6.6
		52	135	449	2762	53	3118	60	6.9

INFANTILE
MORTALITY
RATE PER
1000 POP.

CHART No. 2.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POPULATION
AND BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.

BIRTH
RATE PER
1000 POP.

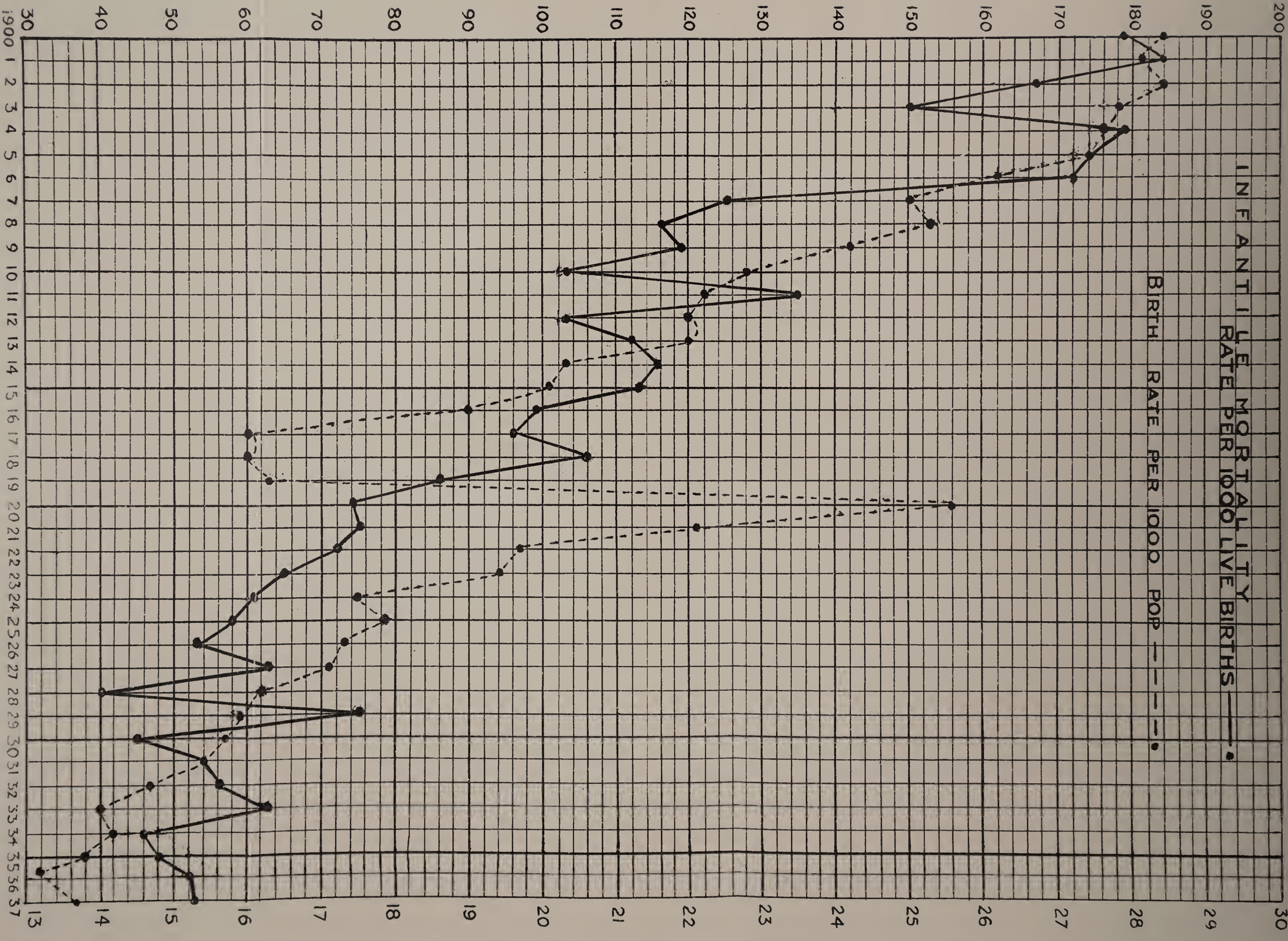


INFANTILE
MORTALITY
RATE PER
1000 LIVE
BIRTHS.

CHART No. 1.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1900-37.

BIRTH
RATE PER
1000 POP



held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital weekly, at which City and County persons booked for admission to, or discharged from, the maternity ward of that Institution attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 313 women made 583 attendances at the Clinic during the year, but he is unable to give separately the numbers in respect of City and County persons.

(e) **Infant Welfare Centres.** No additional centre was opened during the year, but in an effort to provide Centres which are situated more conveniently for the mothers, the Council decided to provide combined accommodation for Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics on the Catton Grove and Earlham Housing Estates. Further, the question of transferring the Centre which is held at Catton Church Room to accommodation at George White School received consideration.

The average attendance of children per session at all the Centres was 67.1, compared with 62 for the previous year. 10,772 attendances were made by children under 1 year; 6622 by children between 1 and 2 years; and 16,705 by children between 2 and 5 years—a total of 34,099. 1364 children were brought to the Centres for the first time during the year, 1054 being under 1 year of age. Children were seen by the Medical Officers in charge on 28,283 occasions, an average of 56 per session. 4329 children attended the Centres during the year, their ages at the end of the year being:—under 1 year of age, 894; between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 3435.

The table on page 86 shows the attendances, etc., at the individual Infant Welfare Centres.

The infantile mortality rate (52.47) has yet again had a slight rise. In 1934 there were 82 deaths, in 1935—83, in 1936—85, and in 1937—88. In 1936 the number was affected by measles and whooping cough. In 1937 the number was affected by influenza, which was somewhat prevalent in February and March. The outbreak is reflected in the infantile mortality rate in that the death of 1 child under 1 was certified as due to influenza, but the bronchitis, pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia group produced altogether 21 deaths under 1 as compared with 12 in 1936 and 11 in 1935. The abolition of these droplet infections seems to be as far off as ever, but its achievement would certainly materially reduce the number of infant deaths. A point of some interest is that there were rather fewer deaths under 4 weeks. The figures for this period are as follows: In 1933—50 1934—49, 1935—45, 1936—48, 1937—44. Over most of this period the number of babies born has been dropping, but in 1937 the number actually rose slightly. This reduction of deaths under 4 weeks is due to a reduction in congenital defects and

injury at birth, and taken in conjunction with the small reduction in still-births raises the possibility that these are due to the ante-natal work now being pursued very actively. It is unfortunate that the deaths from gastro-enteritis have risen to 8. As these occurred chiefly in the second quarter of the year there does not seem to be any connection between this increase and the outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in the latter part of the year, but such a connection is possible. Of the 21 deaths in the bronchitis-pneumonia group, 20 were of children over 4 weeks and this is in accordance with our usual experience, and suggests that it is associated with the drop in the child's immunity after birth, particularly as it is a recognised fact that bottle-fed children are particularly liable to die of bronchial conditions. This may be due to the lack of the antibodies against these particular organisms which the child should be obtaining in the mother's milk.

It is to be hoped that the ante-natal work coupled with the system of Home Helps to ease the burden of the lactating mother will, in time, reduce these deaths. The Home Helps System was designed on elastic lines, and the services of a Home Help are available throughout lactation with the express object of encouraging lactation. The system is not yet being used much for that purpose, but it is to be hoped that this use will grow as the mothers of the City begin to recognise its value.

ISSUE OF FRESH MILK AND DRIED FOODS TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Accredited Milk has been supplied to expectant mothers at any time during ascertained pregnancy.

During the year, 527,934 pints of milk were distributed—443,192 pints to children under 5 years (482 new cases), 32,126 to expectant mothers (347 new cases), and 52,616 to nursing mothers (195 new cases).

The monthly issue of milk during the last 7 years is of interest:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Jan.	16,115	21,522	33,150	39,329	42,477	47,463	46,098
Feb.	15,164	19,184	31,735	37,866	39,651	46,552	41,120
March	16,614	20,727	37,579	41,017	44,472	46,174	43,899
April	16,887	22,393	35,824	40,658	37,480	46,299	43,226
May	16,207	21,589	34,700	38,971	41,860	46,734	44,404
June	14,745	23,972	33,960	40,782	41,689	39,323	42,968
July &							
Aug.	31,354	50,224	71,721	78,298	81,119	88,607	87,363
Sept.	14,772	26,121	36,159	40,277	40,874	41,194	43,074
Oct.	17,254	27,984	34,981	38,654	43,484	44,934	45,105
Nov.	16,851	29,691	38,356	39,383	43,422	43,041	43,848
Dec.	17,832	32,297	38,086	41,382	42,695	46,622	46,829
	193,795	295,704	426,251	476,617	499,223	536,943	527,934

Dried foods are also issued, the following table showing the distribution during the last 7 years:—

	Packets given free.	Packets sold at "Cost."	Packets sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ "Cost."	Total.
1931	900	671	36	1,607
1932	1,948	516	98	2,562
1933	1,519	314	50	1,883
1934	1,647	566	85	2,298
1935	1,523	305	6	1,834
1936	1,741	585	47	2,373
1937	1,559	1,595	108	3,262

The following figures show the quantities of fresh milk and dried food which have been issued *free of cost* to mothers and children during the last 7 years. In comparing the figures, it is well to bear in mind that one packet of dried food corresponds to approximately $5\frac{3}{4}$ pints of milk.

FRESH MILK (PINTS).				DRIED FOOD.
	Mothers.	Children.	Total.	
1931	... 54,620	139,175	193,795	900 packets
1932	... 77,500	218,204	295,704	1,948 ,,
1933	... 90,221	336,030	426,251	1,519 ,,
1934	... 89,641	386,976	476,617	1,647 ,,
1935	... 79,664	419,559	499,223	1,523 ,,
1936	... 84,889	452,054	536,943	1,741 ,,
1937	... 84,742	443,192	527,934	1,559 ,,

In addition to the above, the undermentioned foods were distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officers:—

	Free.	Half Cost.	Full Cost.	Total.
Virol (1-lb. jars) ...	6,755	359	663	7,777
Malt and Oil (1-lb. jars)	10,020	146	865	11,031
Lactagol (tins) ...	1,942	207	125	2,274
Virolax (7-oz. tins) ...	417	18	65	500

During the year, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had under consideration the question of supplying meals to mothers, and decided, as an experiment for three months, to

supply dinners to expectant and nursing mothers in certain areas by collaboration with the Education Committee. The scheme had not come into operation at the end of the year.

Dental Treatment, etc.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age deemed by the Medical Officers of the Clinics to need dental treatment, and the Tuberculosis patients, are supposed to be treated at the School Dental Clinic at Churchman House on Saturday mornings, but the numbers requiring treatment have so increased that it has not been possible for the Dental Officers to cope with them in one session. The table on pages 162-163 shows the work which has been done in this direction during the last 9 years.

In 87 of the cases in which dental mechanical work was provided, the Committee felt justified in asking the mothers to contribute towards the cost.

Children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. During the year, 48 cases were referred; glasses were recommended for 13 children, and these were obtained through the contractors to the Education Authority. In 8 cases the Committee considered that the parents were able to pay for the glasses.

Children under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp are treated at the Ringworm Clinic at Churchman House, where X-ray treatment of this disease is carried out by Dr. Levack, D.M.R.E., assisted by 1 of the School Nurses. Children under 5 years of age with ringworm are rarely treated by X-rays, as they will not keep still. No child was treated during 1937.

Some children under school age have attended at the Minor Ailments Clinics which are held at Churchman House. 119 of these children were brought to the Clinics, of whom 17 were found to have defects which required treatment.

Mr. N. S. Carruthers, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), or Mr. R. A. Highmoor, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), have examined children at the office of the Public Health Department, and on their recommendations the treatment of discharging ears in children is carried out, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee co-operating with the Education Committee. The treatment of school children is carried out daily in the schools by one of the Council's Health Visitors (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), but the treatment of all known cases of children under 5 years of age with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by Cavell Nurses.

During the year, 34 children under school age (27 new cases) were examined by the Specialists, of whom 23 cases (22 new cases) received treatment.

Surgical appliances are provided for children under 5 years of age who attend no school, the cost being borne, wholly or in part, by the Council, where the financial circumstances justify such a course. 1 child was provided with an appliance, and the Committee deemed that the parents were not in a position to contribute towards the cost.

· INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

In addition to the mothers' accommodation at the Maternity Home (see page 83), mothers and children are accommodated at the Public Assistance Institution and children at the Children's Homes.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, carry out routine visiting of infants unless there is reason to think this procedure is not required. The newly-born are visited as soon as possible after the doctor or midwife leaves, and then at fairly frequent intervals until the child attains the age of 5 years, advice being given to the mothers and efforts being made to persuade them to attend the appropriate Infant Welfare Centre. Some parents send their children to school before they become five; in these cases the supervision of the child is controlled by the machinery of the School Medical Service.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 434 visits to expectant mothers, 8498 visits to children under 1 year—1469 of these being first visits, and 10,642 to children between 1 and 5 years of age. The total number of visits paid by the Inspector of Midwives, Tuberculosis Visitor, and Health Visitors and School Nurses during the year was 24,627.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The duties of the Local Authority with regard to Child Life Protection are discharged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The age under which the reception of children for reward must be notified to the Local Authority is 9 years. 15 new persons were registered for the reception of children and 43 persons were removed from the register, either having left the district or having no further desire to receive children. The

total number of registered persons at the end of the year was 56, with 30 of whom children were boarded out.

30 new children were boarded out during the year. 3 were adopted, 11 went to live with their parents or relatives, 4 removed to other areas (the Authorities being notified), 5 were transferred to the care of Societies or admitted to Institutions and 6 ceased to come under the provisions of the Act by attaining the age of 9 years. The total number of children under supervision at the end of the year was 37.

The Child Life Protection Visitor paid 292 visits for the purpose of inspecting homes and children, and conducted 39 special investigations, i.e., *re* maintenance, cases of neglect, etc.

STILL-BIRTHS.

For the purpose of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, the definition of still-birth is as follows:—

“ ‘Still-born’ and ‘still-birth’ shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe or show any other signs of life.”

The following table shows the number of still-births, legitimate and illegitimate, registered in the City, and the numbers occurring in cases attended at or from the Maternity Home:—

Year.	No. of still-births registered.	% of total City births registered.	Legitimate still-births.	% of total City legitimate births.	Illegitimate still-births.	% of total City illegitimate births.	Cases attended at or from the Maternity Home.		
							No. of confinements attended.	No. of still-births.	% of total confinements attended.
1929	98	4·7	91	4·59	7	6·60	515	20	3·9
1930	83	4·04	79	4·06	4	3·64	553	9	1·6
1931	100	4·86	96	4·90	4	3·96	571	21	3·7
1932	65	3·36	61	3·33	4	4·00	561	15	2·6
1933	58	3·18	54	3·11	4	4·65	595	15	2·5
1934	58	3·14	53	3·0	5	6·41	648	18	2·8
1935	52	2·93	47	2·8	5	5·21	589	15	2·55
1936	58	3·42	53	3·32	5	5·15	605	12	1·98
1937	55	3·18	50	3·04	5	5·68	913	29	3·18

In connection with the above, it is well to remember that the mothers attending the Municipal Home are, as a rule, not

particularly well off, but can nearly always pay the required fee, and, on the other hand, that those cases recognised to be so abnormal as to require considerable interference are referred to the private doctor or hospital.

There were 4 still-births at the Infirmary, representing 4.3 per cent. of the total births in this Institution. The majority of the cases admitted were either abnormal or persons in very poor circumstances.

The following table shows the yearly total number of still-births and infant deaths (a) under 1 month, (b) under 1 year, registered in the City during the last 9 years:—

Year.	No. of still-births registered.	(a) No. of deaths under 1 month registered.	Total.	% of live births less neo-natal deaths.	No. of still-births registered.	(b) No. of deaths under 1 year registered.	Total.	% of Total City births registered.
1929	98	60	158	8.2	98	149	247	11.8
1930	83	44	127	6.6	83	88	171	8.3
1931	100	65	165	8.7	100	107	207	10.0
1932	65	54	119	6.6	65	105	170	8.8
1933	58	50	108	6.3	58	111	169	9.3
1934	58	49	107	6.2	58	82	140	7.6
1935	52	45	97	5.8	52	83	135	7.6
1936	58	48	106	6.7	58	85	143	8.4
1937	55	44	99	6.1	55	88	143	8.3

The following table shows the quarterly registration of still-births during the past six years:—

Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	Total.
1932	12	17	16	20	65
1933	13	16	15	14	58
1934	23	9	11	15	58
1935	13	18	13	8	52
1936	19	15	9	13	58*
1937	16	13	12	14	55

Totals—

Quarterly	96	88	76	84	
Half-yearly	184		160		

*Includes 2 still-births which occurred outside the City but were transferred to the City—actual dates not available.

The still-births registered during 1937 were distributed amongst the Wards of the City as follows:—

Ward.	No. of Still- births.	Ward.	No. of Still- births.
Earlham ...	4	Thorpe ...	4
Heigham ...	7	Eaton ...	1
Hellesdon ...	6	Town Close	—
Catton ...	10	Lakenham	1
Mousehold ...	5	Nelson ...	3
Westwick ...	4	St. Stephen	1
Coslany ...	2	Conesford ...	2
Fye Bridge ...	1	Ber Street ...	4
			—
			55
			—

Owing to the extensive movement of the City population, resulting from the Corporation's housing activities, the different Wards are not, at present, comparable from year to year.

The following table shows the conditions associated with the still-births which were registered during 1935, 1936, and 1937:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Albuminuria ...	2	4	—
Albuminuria—toxic accidental hæmorrhage	1	—	—
Anencephaly ...	2	1	1
Anencephaly—Maternal Subnutrition	—	—	1
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage (probably accidental) and Prolapse of Cord	1	—	—
Accidental Shock ...	—	2	—
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ...	—	1	—
Asphyxia—cord round neck ...	—	1	—
Attempted Version? Separation of Placenta	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	—	1	—
Breech Presentation ...	1	2	—
Breech—difficult delivery	—	—	2
Breech—Primipara ...	—	—	1
Breech—Obstructed Labour	—	—	1
Breech—Probably Syphilis	—	—	1
Breech? Pressure on Cord	—	—	1
Breech with extended arms and legs	1	1	—
Breech, Hydrocephaly and Spina Bifida	1	—	—
Breech, with difficult labour	2	—	—
Cord round neck	2	—	—
Contracted Pelvis—Cord round neck	—	—	1

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Contracted Pelvis—Intracranial Hæmorrhage	—	—	1
Compression of Cord from Prolapse by head of other twin	1	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	1	—
Congenital Malformation	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation—Maternal Syphilis	—	—	1
Disproportion in size of Pelvis and Fœtus... ..	1	3	—
Delayed Labour	1	2	—
Eclampsia	—	2	1
Hydramnios	1	—	—
Hydramnios—Extended Breech	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus... ..	2	3	1
Hæmorrhage and Placenta Prævia, Placenta Prævia	2	5	1
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	—	—	1
Kidney Trouble (maternal)	1	—	—
Knot in Cord	1	—	—
Macerated	5	—	—
Malpresentation—Prolapse of Cord	—	—	3
Malpresentation—Instrumental Delivery	—	—	1
Malpresentation	—	3	—
Maternal Anæmia	—	1	—
Maternal Anæmia—Prematurity	—	—	1
Maternal Anæmia and Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	—	1	—
Maternal Anæmia and Fœtal Congenital Deformities	—	1	—
Maternal Albuminuria—Prematurity	—	—	1
Maternal Ill-health—Dental Sepsis—Malnutrition, etc.	—	—	1
Maternal Ill-health—Rheumatism and enlarged Thyroid	—	—	1
Maternal Malnutrition and Toxæmia	—	1	—
Maternal Influenza	—	—	1
Maternal Syphilis	1	1	—
Maternal Syphilis and Placenta Prævia	1	—	—
Maternal Toxæmia	—	—	4
Maternal Toxæmia—Craniotomy	—	—	1
Maternal Toxæmia—Prolonged labour	—	—	1
Maternal Toxæmia—Induction	—	—	1
Maternal Toxæmia and Malpresentation	—	1	—
Maternal Toxæmia and Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	—	1	—

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Maternal Endocrine Disturbance...	—	1	—
Maternal Urinary Infection and Pylephlebitis	—	1	—
Prolapse of Cord	1	—	1
Prolapse of Cord—Instrumental Delivery	—	—	1
Poor nutrition and general health (maternal)	1	—	—
Pyelitis of Pregnancy	1	1	—
Prematurity and inattention at birth	—	2	—
Prematurity	—	1	—
Precipitate labour and inattention	—	1	—
Precipitate Labour	—	—	1
Primary Uterine Inertia...	—	1	—
Placenta Prævia	—	—	1
Placenta Prævia—Manipulations	—	—	2
Post-Influenzal Maternal Toxæmia—Induction Difficult forceps delivery	—	—	1
Relative Hydramnios—Prolapsed cord	—	—	1
Shock...	2	—	—
Strangulation of Cord—Faulty amniotic development (twin)	—	—	1
Transverse Presentation	2	—	—
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	1	3	—
Toxæmia aggravated by excitement and strain of labour	1	—	—
Unknown, or information not obtainable	13	8	12
Totals	52	58	55

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were *5 maternal deaths during the year—*2 from sepsis and *3 from other puerperal causes, producing a maternal death rate of 2.98 per thousand live births, which is a decrease compared with the rate for 1936. The following are the rates per thousand live births for the previous five years:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
2.14	3.40	6.15	2.32	4.89

The investigations for the Ministry of Health into maternal deaths have continued and the medical profession have kindly given me every assistance in their power. An Obstetrical Specialist has not been engaged for this purpose, the investigations being conducted by the Medical Officer of Health. Midwives

*Figures given by the Registrar-General. 1 died of Bronchiectasis and was not a maternal death. Having pyrexia during pregnancy and puerperium from bronchiectasis, she was notified as puerperal pyrexia and therefore included by the Registrar-General as Puerperal Sepsis.

have been urged to encourage their patients to see a doctor, ante-natally; in the case of women who are insured persons, by the Insurance practitioner; or, in the case of uninsured persons, by their own doctor or by the Medical Officer at the Ante-Natal Clinic. Arrangements have been made for a second opinion to be given in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, when required by private practitioners. If necessary, cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are removed to the Isolation Hospital. The examination of pathological material is carried out by a private pathological specialist.

On the request of private practitioners, "Cavell" Nurses are sometimes used for the home nursing of infectious cases, the Local Authority making a grant to the Norwich District Nursing Association for the nursing of these and other cases.

Facilities for Consultations.

A panel of consultants, consisting of Mr. Bulman, Dr. Crook, Dr. Hinde and Mr. Noon, has been arranged, and general practitioners have been authorised to consult any member of this panel in difficult maternity cases if occasion arises, without getting previous authorisation. The Committee is responsible, in the first instance, for the fee, but has reserved the right to recover the fee in whole or in part from the patient.

Consultants were called in by general practitioners to 23 cases.

Of 18 cases which were considered, the Committee felt justified in asking the patients to pay the whole or part of the Consultant's fee in 9 cases; 5 cases had not been considered at the end of the year. It is of interest to note that no mother for whom a consultant was called in died in 1937.

Ante-Natal Care.

The attention of midwives has been called to the importance of Ante-Natal supervision, and in connection with this a sum of 15/- is paid to a midwife if, on her own initiative, a case is transferred from her care so that she loses the fee ordinarily payable. 10 applications received from certified midwives were considered and granted by the Committee.

Home Helps.

The services of a Home Help in maternity cases in which a midwife is in attendance are provided, the period during which the Home Help is employed being generally limited to 14 days, but this is extended on the recommendation of a doctor, midwife, or health visitor. 7 persons were acting as Home Helps

at the end of the year. Payment by the Council to the Home Help is at the rate of 5/- per day, and the patient contributes towards the cost according to her financial circumstances. Home Helps assisted in 59 cases during the year, and in 51 of these the Committee considered that the patients were in a position to contribute towards the cost.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Council's Orthopædic Scheme provides for the treatment of orthopædic defects in children and cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints. Clinics are held at the local hospitals, usually on Saturday mornings, with Mr. H. A. Brittain, F.R.C.S., in attendance, assisted by the Council's orthopædic masseuse. 73 new cases of children under 5 years of age and 48 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the clinics. 7 children received institutional treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital and 2 at Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth. Responsibility for the treatment of one other child under 5 years of age at Brookfield Orthopædic Hospital, Essex, was accepted as the parents moved to Norwich. Details of the cases of children examined and treated under the Orthopædic Scheme are shown on pages 164-168.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

Owing to the comparatively small use which was made of the Contraceptive Clinic held at the Maternity Home, the Committee decided to discontinue the clinics, the last clinic being held on 19th May, 1937. Persons requiring further observation or information were referred to the Voluntary Clinic at Pitt Street. In consideration of the Voluntary Clinic accepting these cases, the Council subscribes £5 annually.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Before being registered, new Homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department, to ensure that the arrangements comply with the Bye-laws and the standards laid down by the Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire are inspected by the Police. All registered Homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. No application for the registration of premises as a Nursing Home was received.

1 Maternity Home was closed voluntarily. The number of registered Homes at the end of the year was 12. These are used as follows:—Maternity Homes, 2; Nursing Homes (Non-Maternity), 4; Mixed Homes, 6; 2 institutions are exempt.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Every effort is made to secure prompt treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum. The table below shows the number of notifications of this disease which were received:—

Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Removed from District.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
11	3	8	*10	—	—	1

*As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the doctors in charge of the cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
AND
ISOLATION HOSPITAL

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases were comparatively quiet during the year with the exception of an outbreak of dysentery of the Sonne type which became prevalent at the latter part of the year. The table on pages 172-173, with the comments on pages 170-171, show the 1937 infectious disease incidence in the schools.

Scarlet Fever with 312 cases showed a rise as compared with 212 cases in 1936, and 163 in 1935. The disease was of the mild type and there was no death.

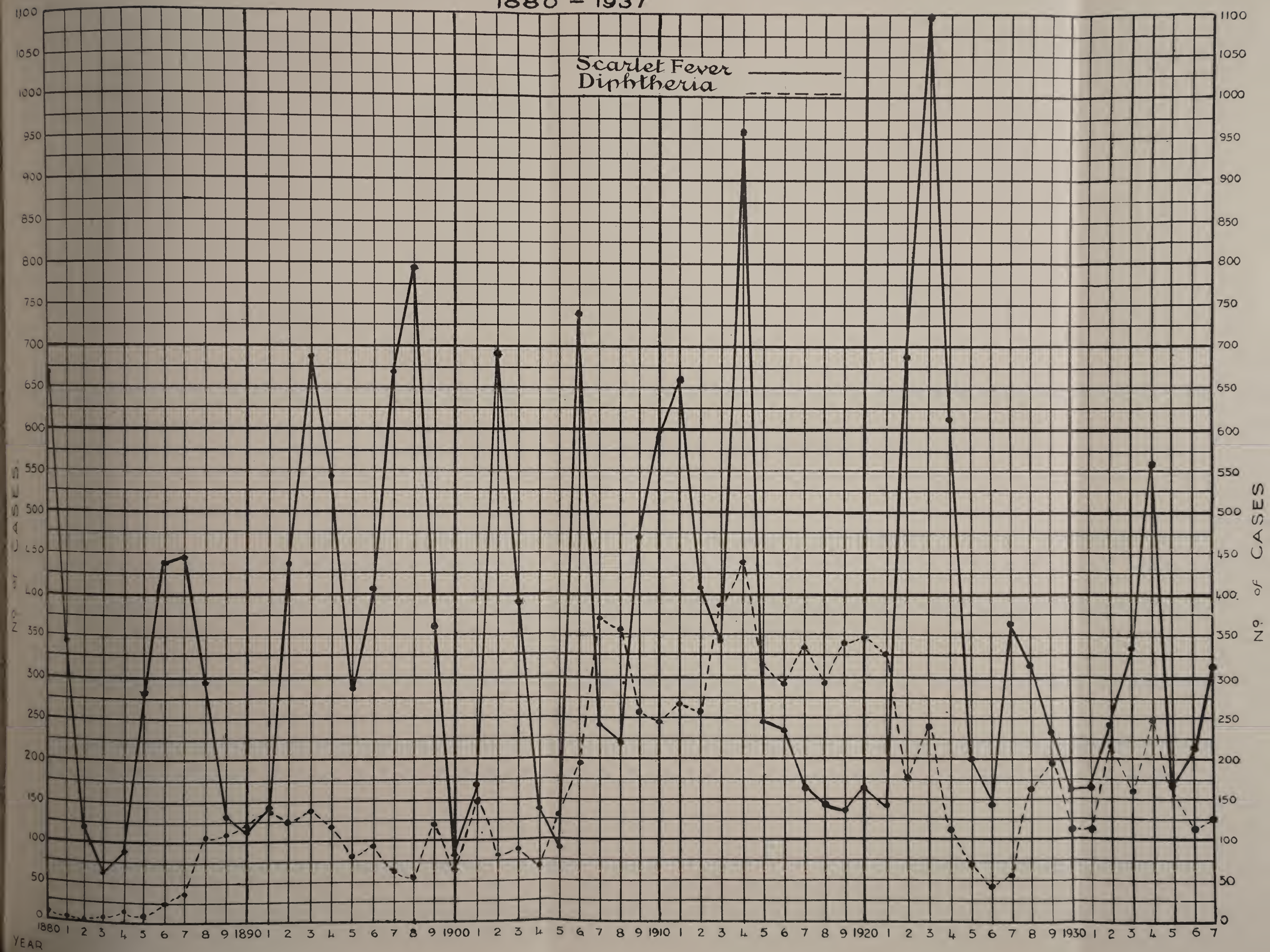
Diphtheria with 127 cases showed an increase compared with 113 cases in 1936. There were 8 deaths in the City from this disease, 7 being school children and 1 under school age. In 1 case death took place suddenly at home, the child being dead when the doctor arrived. A swab taken post-mortem gave a positive result. The Health and Education Committees have continued to offer free immunisation to the public, but this has received a poor response. During the year 495 new cases were dealt with. 295 were not primarily Schick tested; 200 were so tested, 37 of whom were Schick negative. 488 cases commenced injections during the year. 600 cases had the final Schick test, 549 of whom were negative. 57 were re-tested when a further 55 were found to be Schick negative. 2 cases did not attend for the subsequent reading. 6 children who were proved Schick negative developed the disease and all made satisfactory recoveries. 33 City persons were admitted as diphtheria carriers to the Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever. 3 cases of Paratyphoid Fever "B" were notified. This is a reduction compared with 4 cases of Typhoid Fever and 2 of Paratyphoid Fever "B" notified in 1936. We were not able definitely to trace the source of the infection in any of the cases, but two of them went to stay in the country during August week and drank water from a pump. There was no death.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever produced one case—a girl aged 15 years—which proved fatal.

3 cases of **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis** were notified. One case—a girl aged 13 years—was admitted to one of the local voluntary hospitals and was not known to the Department until approximately one month after the date of onset. In an effort to save the child's life she was rushed to Oxford for "Iron Lung Treatment" but died shortly after arrival, the cause of death being recorded as (a) Bulbar Paralysis, (b) Encephalitis.

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER & DIPHTHERIA 1880 - 1937



2 cases of **Encephalitis Lethargica** were notified with one death. The date of the onset of the disease in the case which died was 1923.

Puerperal Fever produced 5 notifications. 1 case was confined in the Public Assistance Infirmary and 1—a County person—in a private nursing home; 3 were confined in their own homes, all being Maternity Home District cases. 2 cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital, 2 in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 1 in the Public Assistance Infirmary; all recovered.

Puerperal Pyrexia produced 26 notifications, the same as in 1936, but 4 more than in 1935. The final diagnoses in these cases were as follows:—

Influenza	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Infarct—Thrombo-phlebitis of left saphenous vein	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia due to hæmolytic streptococci	...	...	...	...	1
Uterine Sepsis	...	...	...	...	2
Septic retained products	...	...	...	...	1
Retained membrane	...	...	...	...	2
Parametritis with Secondary Anæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Endometritis	...	...	...	...	1
Endometritis — twin pregnancy, forceps delivery and toxæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Perineal laceration with infection—Retention of Urine	...	...	...	...	1
Phlebitis and Intestinal Stasis	...	...	...	...	1
Slight pelvic thrombosis	...	...	...	...	1
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Mania and Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	...	...	...	...	1
Excessive engorgement of breasts...	...	...	...	...	1
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	2
Breast Abscess	...	...	...	...	1
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
Degeneration of Fibroid	...	...	...	...	1
Unascertainable	...	...	...	...	1

3 cases occurred in the Council's Maternity Home and 7 were Maternity Home district cases. All the "Home" cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and of the district cases 2 were removed to the Isolation Hospital and 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. All these cases recovered. 2 cases

occurred in the Public Assistance Institution, one of whom died, the cause of death being (i) Bronchiectasis, (ii) Puerperium.

87 cases of **Acute Primary** and 51 of **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia** were notified, totalling 138. This is an increase of 34 compared with the figures for 1936. Acute Primary Pneumonia caused 22 deaths and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia 15, a total increase of 9 compared with 1936. 5 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 3 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were treated at the Isolation Hospital with no death. Felton's Anti-Pneumococcal Serum, Types 1 and 2, continued to be stocked but very little has been used. Arrangements exist for typing by a private bacteriologist in the City. This lack of use is surprising when one reads that New York City has a full pneumonia service prepared to type over 30 strains of pneumococcus and supply serum within a very short time.

Erysipelas with 48 cases and 2 deaths showed a further decrease compared with the three previous years.

An outbreak of **Dysentery of the "Sonne Type"** occurred at the latter part of the year. 119 cases were notified by Practitioners, but this figure does not by any means represent the extent of the outbreak. Various articles of food were examined bacteriologically in an attempt to locate the cause of the outbreak, but without success.

It will be seen from the table of "Infectious Diseases in the Schools" on pages 172-173 that although there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases, **Whooping Cough** was fairly active. There were 3 deaths in children under school age. Prophylactic vaccination against whooping cough continues to be practised in a few cases. **Measles** showed a big drop compared with the outbreak in 1936. There was no death from this disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

This matter receives comment on pages 170-171. No City school has been closed on account of infectious disease for many years.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons can be carried out at the Public Assistance Institution in Bowthorpe Road, where, whilst the person is bathed, the clothing is disinfected. After infectious illness, bedrooms, etc., have been disinfected with formalin or sulphur, and occasionally bedding and clothing passed through the steam disinfecter at the Isolation

Hospital gratuitously. On request, the disinfection of articles for trade purposes and after non-infectious illnesses is carried out at the Isolation Hospital, and a charge is made in accordance with the Committee's scale.

It is the practice of the Council to insist on the disinfection of furniture and bedding of all tenants removed to the Council Estates (1919 houses excepted).

925 rooms were disinfected after the removal or recovery of patients. 904 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in respect of infectious diseases.

In cases where the dwelling-house is in an insanitary condition and the occupier is unable through infirmity or mental incapacity to remedy the condition, and the health of persons residing in the house is endangered, the Corporation, under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal of the occupants to an Institution or other dwelling for such period as is necessary to enable the Corporation to cleanse and disinfect the house. 1 case was dealt with under these powers.

TABLE 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Number of Deaths of City persons.
Scarlet Fever	(a) 312	273	—
Diphtheria	(b) 127	126	(c) 8
Acute Primary Pneumonia	(d) 87	52	(e) 22
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	51	9	(f) 15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	(g) 11	8	—
Puerperal Fever	(h) 5	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	(i) 26	12	1
Erysipelas	48	12	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	3	3	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	2	1
Malaria	2	2	—
Undulant Fever	2	2	—
Dysentery	(j) 119	(k) 26	—

(a) Includes 6 non-residents who contracted Scarlet Fever whilst in Norwich, and 1 non-civilian case.

(b) Includes 14 non-residents who contracted Diphtheria whilst in Norwich.

(c) Includes 2 cases notified in 1936.

(d) Includes 2 non-residents who contracted Acute Primary Pneumonia whilst in Norwich. These persons died and were regarded as outward transferable deaths. Includes 4 non-civilian cases.

(e) 1 case notified as Acute Primary Pneumonia, but who actually died from Broncho-Pneumonia and 1 further case notified as Acute Primary Pneumonia, but who died from another cause, are not included. Includes 2 Norwich persons who died outside the City (not included in notifications).

(f) Includes 1 Norwich person who died outside the City (not included in notifications).

(g) Includes 1 non-resident who contracted ophthalmia neonatorum whilst in Norwich.

(h) Includes 1 non-resident who contracted Puerperal Fever whilst in Norwich.

(i) Includes 3 non-residents who contracted Puerperal Pyrexia whilst in Norwich.

(j) Includes 16 non-residents who contracted Dysentery whilst in Norwich

(k) Contracted disease whilst in hospital.

TABLE 3—*continued*.
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Number of Deaths of City persons.
Measles	(<i>l</i>) 18	(<i>m</i>) 10	—
Whooping Cough ...	24	(<i>n</i>) 14	3
Chicken-pox	(<i>o</i>) 35	(<i>p</i>) 30	—
Rubella	3	(<i>q</i>) 3	—

(*l*) Includes 3 non-residents who contracted Measles whilst in Norwich.

(*m*) Includes 1 case admitted to hospital for Scarlet Fever.

(*n*) Includes 1 case admitted to hospital as a Diphtheria Carrier and 1 case which was incubating Whooping Cough when admitted to hospital for Scarlet Fever.

(*o*) Includes 9 non-residents who contracted Chicken Pox whilst in Norwich.

(*p*) Includes 29 cases admitted to hospital for other reasons.

(*q*) Includes 2 cases admitted to hospital for Scarlet Fever and one case which contracted Rubella whilst in hospital.

TABLE 4.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria ...	—	2	2	4	8	69	20	11	10	—	1	—	127
Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	13	27	40	187	22	5	12	2	—	—	312
Erysipelas ...	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	7	7	13	12	48
Pneumonia (Acute Primary) ...	5	4	5	8	3	7	4	8	8	10	18	12	87
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal) ...	2	—	2	1	2	1	—	2	13	7	13	8	51
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	4	—	—	26
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Undulant Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Dysentery ...	8	10	7	4	9	32	11	4	13	8	10	3	119
Rubella ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chickenpox ...	3	2	2	4	4	16	8	—	1	—	—	—	35
Measles ...	2	3	2	2	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	18
Whooping Cough ...	3	1	6	4	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	24

TABLE 5.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	2	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	22
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	6	15
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis or Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 6.

ATTACK RATE PER 1000 PERSONS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NOT KNOWN TO HAVE HAD DISEASE PREVIOUSLY.

(a) CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

In houses with :—

		Less than 1 person per room.	1 to 2 persons per room.	2 to 3 persons per room.	3 to 4 persons per room.	4 to 5 persons per room.	5 to 6 persons per room.	6 to 7 persons per room.	Over 7 persons per room.	
Scarlet Fever	445	1000	545	353	285	444	400	—	—	Per 1000 persons under 15 years who have not had disease
Diphtheria...	313	—	461	284	210	285	—	—	—	"

(b) CASES NURSED AT HOME.

In houses with :—

		Less than 1 person per room.	1 to 2 persons per room.	2 to 3 persons per room.	3 to 4 persons per room.	4 to 5 persons per room.	5 to 6 persons per room.	6 to 7 persons per room.	Over 7 persons per room.	
Scarlet Fever	686	1000	646	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	Per 1000 persons under 15 years who have not had disease
Diphtheria...	500	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	"

VACCINATION.

The following are particulars of the work done under the
Vaccination Acts.

Number of Births registered in 1936	...	...	1954
<i>Number of Children :—</i>			
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	308
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	2
In respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	1475
Died unvaccinated (under 1 year of age)			92
Postponed by Medical Certificate	...	...	7
Removed to districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	...	...	57
Removed to places unknown and otherwise not accounted for	...	...	13
			1954
<hr/>			
Percentage successfully vaccinated (excluding deaths)	...	...	16.5%
Percentage of Conscientious Objectors (excluding deaths)	...	...	79.2%

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS, 1937.

Total number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of Children under 14 received during 1937	...	...	...	347
Number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons over 14 received during 1937	...	...	...	12
Number of successful re-Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons of all ages during 1937	...	...	...	13

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY.

The Isolation Hospital continues to play an important part in the health service of the City and to enjoy the confidence of the citizens, as is shown by the high percentage of notified cases which are sent there.

The percentages are :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	85.04%
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	85.58%
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	66.66%

The following is the Resident Medical Officer's report on the year's work :—

During the year 1937 the total number of cases admitted was 632, as compared with 647 for 1936, 634 for 1935, and 1111 for 1934. This number, with 87 remaining from 1936, gives a total of 719 under treatment for the year.

TABLE 7.

(Shewing disease distribution and mortality rates.)

		Remaining in Hospital midnight, Dec. 31st, 1936.	Admitted during 1937.	Total under Treatment.	Discharged during 1937.	Died during 1937.	Mortality Rate %.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, Dec. 31st, 1937.
Scarlet Fever	...	34	276	310	288	—	—	22
Diphtheria	...	28	122	150	121	8	6.20	21
Diphtheria Carriers		2	34	36	34	—	—	2
Enteric Fever	...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Tb. Phthisis	...	16	38	54	18	15	45.45	21
Other Diseases	...	7	159	166	147	8	5.16	11
		87	632	719	611	31	—	77

The mortality rate for all cases completing treatment was 4.83%.

The average daily number of patients in hospital was 70.88; maximum number 94 on 6th and 7th February, 1937. The minimum number was 40 on 16th and 17th April, 1937.

The average period in hospital for all cases completing treatment (deaths included) during the year was 37.85 days.

TABLE 8.
(Showing monthly admissions.)

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Diph. Carriers.	Enteric Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
January	...	31	13	—	—	3	23	70
February	...	20	10	—	—	6	13	49
March	...	17	4	1	—	4	12	38
April	...	7	8	—	1	3	15	34
May ...	...	15	12	4	—	5	11	47
June ...	...	26	7	2	—	3	14	52
July ...	...	30	7	6	—	2	16	61
August	...	15	15	7	2	2	5	46
September	...	29	13	6	—	3	11	62
October	...	34	10	4	—	2	7	57
November	...	25	7	1	—	3	13	49
December	...	27	16	3	—	2	19	67
		276	122	34	3	38	159	632

TABLE 9.
(Showing monthly discharges.)

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Diph. Carriers.	Enteric Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
January	...	38	14	1	—	2	18	73
February	...	26	12	1	—	1	17	57
March	...	25	23	1	—	4	17	70
April	...	13	6	—	—	2	13	34
May ...	...	10	1	—	1	4	13	29
June ...	...	14	10	2	—	5	6	37
July ...	...	23	9	4	—	2	18	56
August	...	37	6	11	—	2	7	63
September	...	8	10	4	—	4	13	39
October	...	33	14	5	2	3	5	62
November	...	38	15	4	—	2	10	69
December	...	23	9	1	—	2	18	53
		288	129	34	3	33	155	642

SCARLET FEVER.

276 cases were admitted during 1937 (including 9 County infections) which, with 34 remaining from 1936, gives a total of 310 cases under treatment.

AVERAGE STAY. The average period in hospital for cases completing treatment during the year was 26.49 days, as compared with 32.78 days in 1936 and 31.0 days in 1935.

Administration of Anti-Scarlet Fever serum is adopted as a routine in cases of Scarlet Fever where the rash is pronounced or the pharyngitis is intense.

A few cases have been treated with the Bayer product "Prontosil" instead of with serum, but their numbers are insufficient to make any observations upon them.

No death occurred.

TABLE 10.

(Showing Age and Sex distribution of 1937 admissions.)

	Under 1	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	Over 45.	Totals
Male	—	2	5	12	20	74	11	3	2	3	—	—	132
Female	—	1	7	13	16	88	10	1	4	4	—	—	144
	—	3	12	25	36	162	21	4	6	7	—	—	276

Complications in Scarlet Fever cases completing treatment in 1937, 1936, 1935 and 1934.

	All Cases 1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Adenitis	... 13 = 4.51%	10.30%	11.32%	8.33%
Otorrhœa	... 10 = 3.45%	7.27%	6.29%	6.98%
Arthritis and Rheumatism	... 3 = 1.04%	2.42%	1.88%	2.13%
Nephritis and Albuminuria	... 1 = 0.34%	7.88%	4.40%	2.32%
Rhinorrhœa	... 5 = 1.73%	0.61%	1.26%	0.0%

Albuminuria occurring in the early febrile period of the disease is not included in these figures.

OTHER COMPLICATIONS. Serum Rash 30; Skin Affections 18; Pyrexia of Unknown Origin 4; Endocarditis 2; Glycosuria 1; Paracentesis (included in the 10 otorrhœa cases), 5 Ears; Jaundice 3; Abscess of Groin 1; Pericarditis 1.

5 return cases were admitted during the year, equivalent to 3.14% of the City cases admitted. A patient is regarded as a return case if further infection occurs in a household within

4 weeks of the return home of a case from hospital. 1 case was suffering from Measles on admission. No further case occurred. 1 case was incubating Rubella on admission and one case was incubating Whooping Cough on admission. No further case occurred. 6 cases contracted Chicken-pox in hospital. 4 cases had positive Diphtheria swabs on admission.

DIPHTHERIA.

122 cases of true Diphtheria (including 14 County infections) were admitted during 1937, which, with 28 remaining from 1936, gives a total of 150 under treatment.

34 carriers of the Diphtheria bacillus (including 2 County infections), in whom no evidence of the disease existed, were taken into hospital until they ceased to be infectious.

The type of Diphtheria showed itself clinically as for the most part moderately severe.

DEATHS. 8 deaths occurred (including 1 County patient). Mortality rate 6.20%.

AVERAGE STAY. The average period in hospital for cases who completed treatment during the year was 55.29 days, the figure for 1936 was 54.37 days and for 1935, 50.73 days.

TABLE 11.

(Showing Age and Sex distribution of 1937 admissions.)

	Under												Over	Tot'l.
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45		
Male	—	1	2	2	3	37	11	3	—	2	1	—	62	
Female	—	—	—	—	4	23	13	10	3	6	—	1	60	
	—	1	2	2	7	60	24	13	3	8	1	1	122	

Complications in Diphtheria cases completing treatment during 1937 :—

Conjunctivitis	...	2	Bronchitis	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	6	Tracheotomy	...	...	1
Otorrhœa	...	4	Albuminuria	...	...	2
Adenitis	...	1	Squint	...	...	4
Paralysis	...	6	Heart	...	...	15
Skin Affection	...	5	Pyrexia of Unknown	...	...
Neuritis	...	7	Origin	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	1	Influenza	...	...	1
Ptosis	...	1	Mastoidectomy	...	...	1
Rhinorrhœa	...	1				

SERUM. The average quantity of serum administered to each case was 45,899 units. Several patients had a quantity of serum administered before admission, and this amount has been included. The largest amount given to any one case was 180,000 units. A definite serum reaction occurred in 34 cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

1 case of Typhoid Fever (a County infection) and 2 cases of Paratyphoid Fever B, were admitted during the year—no death occurred.

OTHER DISEASES.

Admissions numbered 159, distributed as under:—

Hæmolytic Streptococ-	Premature Infant	...	1
cal Carrier	Marasmus	...	1
Vincent's Angina	Nursing Mother	...	3
Whooping Cough	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	7
Erysipelas	Conjunctivitis	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever...	Septicæmia	...	1
Erythema	Septic Foot	...	1
Allergic Rash	Undulant Fever	...	1
Eczema	Malaria	...	1
Dermatitis	B. Aertrycke	...	1
Food Rash	Enteritis	...	2
Seborrhœa	Chicken-pox	...	3
Paronychia	Measles	...	6
Bronchitis	Rubella	...	2
Tonsillitis	Nasal Discharge	...	2
Laryngitis	Sapraemia	...	1
Pharyngitis	Fractured Rib	...	1
Laryngismus Stridulus	Abdominal Pains	...	1
Biliary Catarrh	Appendicitis	...	2
Cold	Convalescent Appendi-		
Influenza	citis	...	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	Catarrhal Jaundice	...	1
Primary Pneumonia	No Infectious Disease...	...	5
Broncho-Pneumonia	Pyrexia of Unknown		
Puerperal Pyrexia	origin	...	2
Puerperal Fever	Tb. Glands (Adenitis)	...	1
Puerperal Sepsis	Scarlatinoid Syndrome	...	1
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	Prepatellar Septic Spot	...	1
Suckling Infant	Arthritis	...	1

The following deaths occurred amongst these patients:—Whooping Cough 2; Septicæmia 1; Uterine Sepsis 1; Appendicitis 1; Prematurity 1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever 1; B. Aertrycke 1.

The average length of stay in hospital for those who completed treatment was 17.99 days.

TUBERCULOSIS.

2 ward blocks are still in use for the isolation of cases (mostly advanced) of this disease.

ADMISSIONS. 38 cases were admitted during the year, 15 male and 23 female.

DIED. Males 7; Females 8; Total 15.

DISCHARGED. Males 9—4 to own homes, condition improved; 5 to own homes, condition as on admission.

Females 9—1 to Bramblewood Sanatorium; 1 to Norwich Infirmary; 7 to own homes, condition improved.

AVERAGE STAY. The average period in hospital for cases that completed treatment during the year was 177.15 days.

COUNTY CASES.

The arrangements made in 1931 with some of the surrounding county districts continued. 30 County cases included in the figures mentioned above were admitted during the year, and were distributed as under:—

Scarlet Fever	...	9	Typhoid Fever	...	1
Diphtheria	...	14	Erysipelas	...	3
Diphtheria Carrier	...	2	Appendicitis	...	1

LABORATORY WORK.

4305 specimens were examined, as compared with 3678 in 1936; details of examinations are appended:—

		Diphtheria.	Tuber- culosis.	Typhoid.	Others.	Total.
January	...	414	7	1	3	425
February	...	292	5	—	2	299
March	...	250	2	—	—	252
April	...	305	4	—	1	310
May	...	229	5	—	1	235
June	...	199	74	—	—	273
July	...	433	13	—	—	446
August	...	347	12	6	2	367
September	...	407	9	—	1	417
October	...	506	3	—	1	510
November	...	452	2	1	—	455
December...	...	310	—	1	5	316
		4144	136	9	16	4305

DAILY TESTS (Sundays included) 11.79.

The above figures do not include 1047 specimens of sputum examined by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer at the Laboratory at the Public Health Department.

STAFF.

The health of the Nursing and Domestic Staffs has been satisfactory. 4 of the Nursing Staff contracted diphtheria; in 1 case immunisation had not been possible due to marked insusceptibility to injection; in another she had arrived with a Schick negative report; a third received injections but had not been proved Schick negative; the fourth case occurred in an unprotected new arrival.

The work of the Nursing and Domestic Staffs, under the able guidance of the Matron, has again been thoroughly satisfactory throughout the year, and I take this opportunity of recording it.

TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Age Periods.		New Cases.						Deaths.					
		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
1—5 years	...	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
5—15	„	1	—	1	7	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	„	11	13	24	8	3	11	2	4	6	1	1	2
25—35	„	10	9	19	2	4	6	5	11	16	1	—	1
35—45	„	7	6	13	—	1	1	6	5	11	—	—	—
45—55	„	13	4	17	—	—	—	11	5	16	1	—	1
55—65	„	6	2	8	1	—	1	6	—	6	1	—	1
65 and over	...	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	—	1
TOTALS	...	49	35	84	22	18	40	36	25	61	8	3	11

In addition to the 124 cases newly notified, 22 further cases came to my notice during 1937 in other ways than by formal notification. 5 were obtained from the death returns, 11 were transfers to the City from other areas, and 6 posthumous notifications were received. 12 were pulmonary cases and 10 non-pulmonary, distributed as follows:—

Age periods.		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5 years	...	—	—	—	2	2	4
5—15	„	1	—	1	1	—	1
15—25	„	1	1	2	—	1	1
25—35	„	1	4	5	1	—	1
35—45	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	„	3	—	3	1	—	1
55—65	„	—	—	—	1	—	1
65 and over	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
		7	5	12	7	3	10

In all, 146 cases of tuberculosis, 96 lung and 50 other forms, came to my knowledge during the year. The non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows:—

Age periods		Bones and joints.	Abdom- inal.	Peri- pheral glands.	Lupus.	Other Organs.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	2
1— 5 years	...	2	—	1	—	5
5—15	„	2	—	15	—	—
15—25	„	3	4	2	—	3
25—35	„	2	1	2	—	2
35—45	„	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	„	1	—	—	—	—
55—65	„	2	—	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	12	5	21	—	12*

*These consisted of 1 each of testicle, miliary, mastoid abscess and general. 2 of kidney and 6 of meninges.

Of the cases notified, 58.2 per cent. were males and 41.8 per cent. were females. 41.1 per cent. were married, 56.2 per cent. were single, and 2.7 per cent. were widowed. Information obtained from 136 of the cases revealed a family history of tuberculosis in 34 per cent. The average age at the time of notification was as follows:—

Pulmonary Males	...	...	38.125 years
Pulmonary Females	...	...	31.775 „
Non-Pulmonary Males	...	...	16.86 „
Non-Pulmonary Females	...	...	15.38 „
Pulmonary Males and Females	...	...	35.48 „
Non-Pulmonary—Males and Females	...	...	16.18 „
All Forms—Males and Females	...	...	28.87 „

With regard to notifications of new pulmonary cases, the number for the year is the lowest on record. In no year, with the exception of 1935, have the notifications of new pulmonary cases fallen below 110. In 1935, the number, coming within two-figure dimensions for the first time, fell to 96. The past year's figures are even more satisfactory and have fallen to 84, which is a substantial reduction and by far the lowest figure recorded. The corresponding figure for the preceding year was 121.

With regard to non-pulmonary cases, the attached chart shows that notifications gradually increased after the war until 1933 and since that year there has been a definite and progressive decrease. There were 40 non-pulmonary cases notified in 1937,

compared with 62 in 1935 and 81 in 1933. I have pointed out in previous reports that the increasing number of non-pulmonary notifications up to 1933 was, in my opinion, due not to an increased incidence of the disease but to improved notification. One reason for this opinion is that in the year 1917, 28 non-pulmonary notifications were received and yet during that year there were 81 non-pulmonary tuberculosis deaths.

Lest there should be an erroneous impression formed, it must be explained that the terms "notifications" and "new cases" are not synonymous. Under the table of notifications it will be observed that in addition to cases newly notified, further cases are brought to my notice in ways other than by formal notification. The total "new cases" for 1937, so far as I have been able to ascertain, were 146—124 by formal notification and 22 by ways other than formal notification. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 204, 162 formal notifications and 42 others. These figures of "total cases" for the respective years make the year's reduction even more remarkable.

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis number 72, which is the lowest figure on record. The previous lowest total figure was 86 in 1935.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 61 deaths, and this number represents a substantial reduction on the corresponding figure for the preceding year, 75, which was itself a low record figure. Non-pulmonary tuberculosis deaths numbered 11, which is again a satisfactory decrease on the previous year's figure of 23.

I have included in this report a list of figures dating back to 1893 giving the population, number of deaths and death rates of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and a perusal of the table together with a study of the accompanying graphs will show the satisfactory trend of the figures, which are not only continuing to show a progressive decrease, but the decrease itself appears at present to be accelerating.

The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1937:—

			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
January	3	12	—	1
February	...	...	3		—
March	...	...	6		1
April	11	17	2	5
May	...	...	2		2
June	...	...	4		1
July	7	15	1	2
August	...	...	4		1
September	...	...	4		—
October	5	17	2	3
November	...	...	6		—
December	...	...	6		1

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis, 11 or 15.28 per cent. had not been notified during life. No special action was taken in these cases, as there was no evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Population.	Deaths.			Death-rate per 1000 of population.		
		Pul-monary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pul-monary Tuberculosis.	Tuber-culosis (all forms).	Pul-monary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pul-monary Tuberculosis.	Tuber-culosis (all forms).
Av. 1893 to 1899 (inclus.)	108,672	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
Av. 1900 to 1909 (inclus.)	117,052	144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
Av. 1910 to 1919 (inclus.)	118,824	138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
1920	125,700	125	38	163	1.0	0.30	1.30
1921	122,400	147	26	173	1.20	0.21	1.41
1922	122,900	135	32	167	1.10	0.26	1.36
1923	123,600	128	21	149	1.03	0.17	1.20
1924	123,900	121	30	151	0.98	0.24	1.22
1925	124,000	117	22	139	0.94	0.18	1.12
1926	123,500	91	22	113	0.73	0.18	0.91
1927	124,600	109	26	135	0.87	0.21	1.08
1928	124,700	81	13	94	0.65	0.10	0.75
1929	124,900	100	18	118	0.80	0.14	0.94
1930	124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
1931	126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
1932	126,600	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
1933	126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
1934	125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
1935	124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
1936	123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
1937	123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58

Dispensary Work.

In addition to the Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, the staff consists of a Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, a Health Visitor, and 1 Clerk.

There are 4 dispensary sessions weekly, 1 of which is reserved for children, where opportunity is taken to see suspected cases referred by the School Medical Officers and Officers of the Infant Welfare Centres, and also contacts of definitely tuberculous cases.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer made 1802 examinations, 1653, including contacts, at the Clinic, and 149 at the patients' homes.

During the year, 140 *contacts* were examined for the first time. These were in addition to the contacts examined at the

School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres, where the facilities for observation were utilised as much as possible. To assist in the co-operation of supervision of school children who are contacts of pulmonary cases, record cards have been provided so that School Medical Officers may make observations on their progress at the time of school inspection. Full use was made of the Open-Air School and, through the Invalid Children's Aid Association, of the Convalescent Homes in the county for those contacts who were found to be debilitated.

2 contacts were found to be suffering from pulmonary and 1 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and notified accordingly. The invitation to appear for examination is extended wherever possible. In the case of children, the offer is almost universally accepted, but there is still reluctance on the part of some adults, who feel they have nothing to gain and everything to lose. Such an outlook may be sufficient for to-day, but, as frequently happens, it may be an ill-advised policy for the future.

The *X-ray work* in connection with the Dispensary has again been undertaken by Dr. J. S. Levack, D.M.R.E., and in his absence by Dr. J. Staines-Austin, D.M.R.E. whose co-operation has been most helpful. During the year, 208 X-ray examinations were made of 193 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary cases. In dispensary work, this mode of examination is employed more and more frequently, especially in cases of early and doubtful disease.

1124 *sputum examinations* were done during the year, including examinations done for general practitioners. Facilities for free examination of sputum are available at the Public Health Department and the Isolation Hospital.

39 patients were referred for *dental treatment*, which was undertaken by the Dental Department at Churchman House. In 6 cases dentures were supplied. In addition, the Committee occasionally accepted financial responsibility for dental treatment of cases in Sanatoria.

Operative measures, such as artificial pneumothorax and phrenicectomy are undertaken at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, or, where the patient is in a sanatorium, through the arrangements made by the sanatorium authority.

Home Visits.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, in addition to 145 primary visits paid for the purpose of ascertaining the environmental conditions of newly-notified cases, made 1324 re-visits to old cases.

At the time of the first visit, 35.1 per cent. of the cases at home occupied a separate bedroom, 14.5 per cent. a separate bed, and 50.4 per cent. shared a bed with another person, presumably non-tuberculous.

The percentage of cases, where enquiry was made, who at the time of the first visit were occupying a separate bedroom, has varied as follows:—

1922	...	...	46.3	1930	...	...	49.2
1923	...	...	43.5	1931	...	...	50.1
1924	...	...	44.0	1932	...	...	49.0
1925	...	...	43.3	1933	...	...	40.7
1926	...	...	35.2	1934	...	...	34.7
1927	...	...	41.0	1935	...	...	35.3
1928	...	...	50.3	1936	...	...	33.2
1929	...	...	48.4	1937	...	...	35.1

In addition to the visits of the Health Visitor, 2315 visits were paid by the Nurses from the Cavell Home. These visits are made on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and the general practitioners concerned.

513 of these visits were made for the compilation of temperature pulse records for diagnostic purposes and the remaining 1802 were made for the purpose of home nursing.

Institutional Treatment.

(i.) 35 beds are reserved for male patients at Kelling Sanatorium, where additional beds are taken temporarily as required. 9 beds are reserved for women at Bramblewood Sanatorium. Patients were also sent to the East Anglian Sanatorium, Nayland; Papworth Village Settlement, Cambridge; the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and Brompton Hospital.

(ii.) Isolation Hospital—2 pavilions, 12 beds for males and 12 for females.

(iii.) Cases of surgical tuberculosis in adults were sent to St. Michael's Orthopædic Hospital, Clacton; Papworth Village Settlement; The Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer; and the local general hospital.

Children were sent to 'The Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, at Alton; The East Anglian Children's Sanatorium, Nayland; the local general hospitals; The Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer; and Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth.

3 lupus patients were sent for light treatment at the London Hospital, and made 345 attendances. 1 of these patients was admitted for 12 days. The Council paid travelling and maintenance allowances in 2 cases.

1 lupus patient made 59 attendances for light treatment at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

10 children with tuberculous neck glands made 161 attendances for light treatment at the local general hospitals.

1 patient with a tuberculous abscess of the chest wall made 27 attendances for light treatment at the local general hospital.

126 artificial pneumothorax refills were given at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-Patient Department in respect of 15 patients. 2 patients, after discharge from Kelling Sanatorium, attended as Out-patients and were given 26 artificial pneumothorax refills.

(iv.) The Poor Law Infirmary for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases was also utilised when necessary.

The total number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated in institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) during the year numbered 134 adult males, 62 adult females, and 2 children. Non-pulmonary cases who received treatment in institutions outside the City were 6 adult males, 7 adult females, and 19 children. 2 adult males, 4 adult females, and 15 children were treated in the general hospitals in the City.

The following table shows the average daily number of patients at each institution, together with the duration of stay of those patients discharged during 1937. The figures in parentheses show the highest number of patients—patients on leave are regarded as being under treatment. During the year, 29 deaths occurred at the institutions.

Institution.	Average daily no. of patients.	Length of Stay of patients discharged.			
		Under 3 mnts, but exceeding 28 days.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Over 12 months.
<i>(a) Pulmonary Cases.</i>					
Kelling Sanatorium ... (58)	51.69	2	13	20	19
Bramblewood Sanatorium ... (11)	9.24	2	2	2	4
East Anglian Sanatorium ... (9)	4.34	—	—	4	4
Isolation Hospital Males ... (14)	10.79	2	3	2	2
Isolation Hospital Females ... (14)	10.79	6	3	—	1
Papworth Village Settlement ... (6)	4.80	—	—	1	1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ... (1)	.047	—	—	—	—
Brompton Hospital ... (1)	.063	—	—	—	—
Totals (pulmonary) ...	91.76	12	21	29	31

Institution.	Average daily no. of patients.	Length of Stay of patients discharged.			
		Under 3 mths. but exceeding 28 days.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Over 12 months.
<i>(b) Non-Pulmonary Cases.</i>					
St. Michael's Orthopædic Hospital, Clacton (4)	2.68	—	1	—	1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ... (2)	.56	2	—	—	—
East Anglian Children's Sanatorium, Nayland ... (5)	3.0	—	2	—	4
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton ... (5)	3.59	—	—	1	1
Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer ... (3)	.38	2	—	—	—
Jenny Lind Hospital... (2)	.53	3	—	—	—
Papworth Village Settlement ... (5)	2.71	—	—	—	—
Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth ... (2)	1.24	—	—	1	—
London Hospital ... (1)	.033	—	—	—	—
Totals (non-pulmonary)	14.723	7	3	2	6
GRAND TOTALS ...	106.483	19	24	31	37

The Council decided in February, 1936, that the institutional treatment of tuberculosis should remain free in all cases, irrespective of income, until further order.

Domiciliary Treatment.

Extra nourishment was supplied in necessitous cases. On the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, orders were given for the supply of 63,744 pints of milk, 226 lbs. of butter, 7,888 eggs, 157 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 252 Advita capsules.

Shelters, bedsteads and bedding are also provided on loan to such cases as are recommended for them. Paper handkerchiefs, pocket sputum flasks, and disinfectants are given for the ready

disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients who have gone for institutional treatment, or who have died, is offered in every case, and the offer continues to be met with an almost universal acceptance.

Housing for Tuberculosis.

During the year, 29 families were transferred to the new estates of the City, in addition to the families affected by Slum-Clearance activities.

Literature.

As an educational measure, leaflets published by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis have been disposed of in connection with dispensary work. To patients and relatives, these leaflets have helped to supplement verbal advice given at the Dispensary or at home visitations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under these Regulations with regard to employees in the milk trade. No person in the milk trade was notified as suffering from tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62, AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 172.

No action was taken under this Section with regard to the compulsory removal to Hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

Statistics.

The charts show the tendencies of tuberculosis in previous years. In addition, the approximate number of working days lost due to unemployment for the last 15 years is given, these figures being kindly supplied by the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange.

DIAGNOSIS.	TUBERCULAR.						NON-TUBERCULAR.						TOTAL.						GRAND TOTAL
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	45	30		1	1		7	8		8	7		52	38		9	8		107
* (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		2	5		1	1		9
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		53	82		45	34		214
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	—		—	—		—	—		1	—		2	—		1	—		3
* (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		23	39		37	38		137
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—																			
(a) Recovered	1	6		1	1		3	1		7	9		4	7		8	10		29
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		85	128		89	75		377
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on 31st December :—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	280	166		10	14		48	42		86	83		328	208		96	97		729
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		4	8		5	4		21

*i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January ...	747	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	15
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	20	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	56
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	1653	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	182
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal ... (b) Other ...	7 289	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations) ...	149
9. Number of visits to homes for Dispensary purposes:— (a) By Health Visitors ... (b) By The Cavell Nurses ...	1469 2315	10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ... (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	1124* 208
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) page 129 ...	2	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December ...	331

*Including those examined for general practitioners

RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATIONS
DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS)
APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases ad- mitted for observation ...	Adult males ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Children ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of patients suffer- ing from pulmonary tuberculosis ...	Adult males ...	70	64	69	16	49
	Adult females ...	20	42	26	12	24
	Children ...	1	1	2	—	—
	Total ...	91	107	97	28	73
Number of patients suffer- ing from non-pulmonary tuberculosis ...	Adult males ...	2	6	2	—	6
	Adult females ...	1	10	7	1	3
	Children ...	13	21	27	—	7
	Total ...	16	37	36	1	16
GRAND TOTAL		107	144	133	29	89

RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING
THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE
COUNCIL.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffer- ing from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	5	6	1	2
	Adult females ...	5	4	1	—
	Children ...	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	10	10	2	2
Number of patients suffer- ing from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	—	—	—	—
	Adult females ...	—	—	—	—
	Children ...	3	1	—	3
	Total ...	3	1	—	3
GRAND TOTAL,	5	13	11	2	5

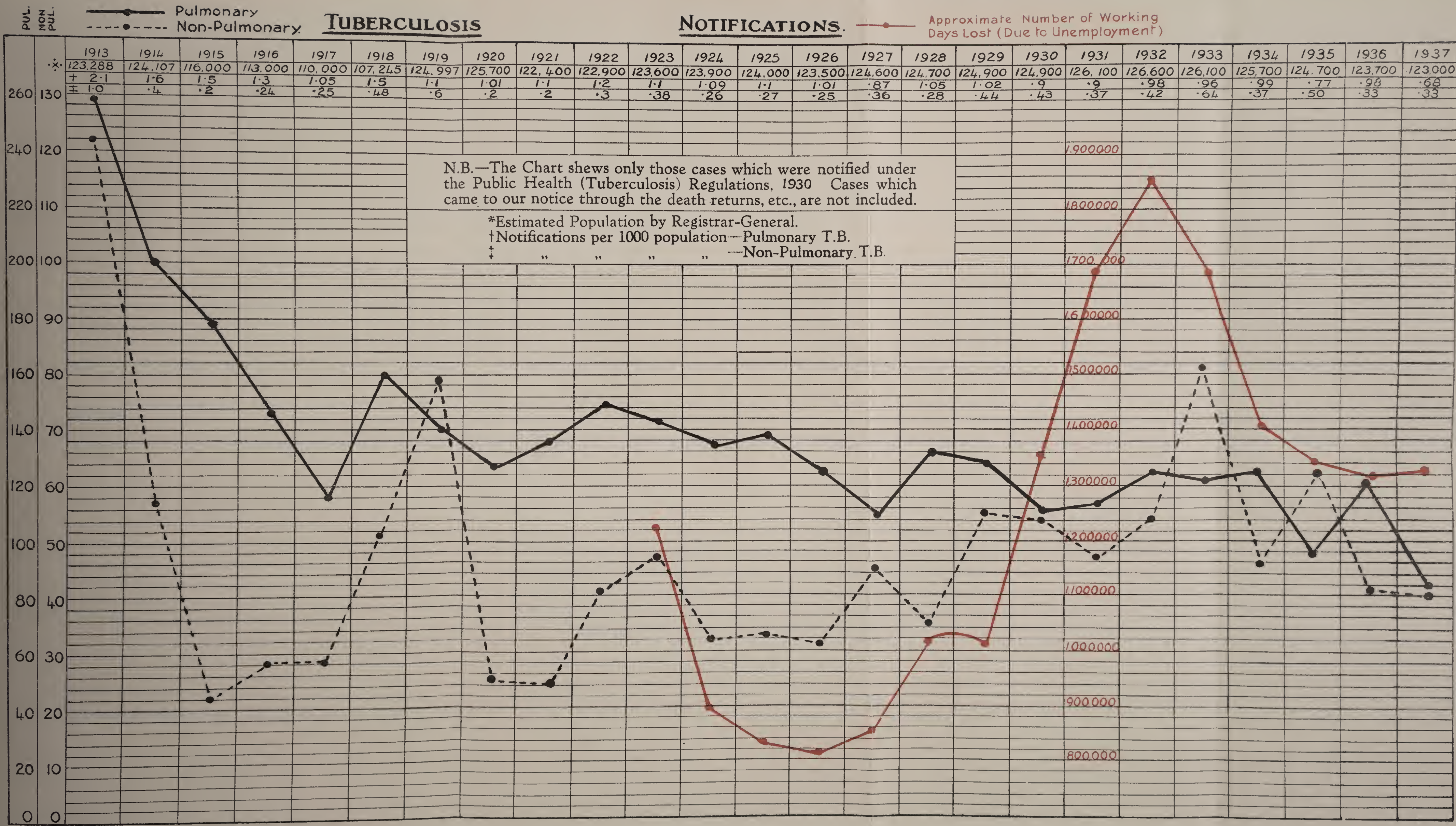
RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

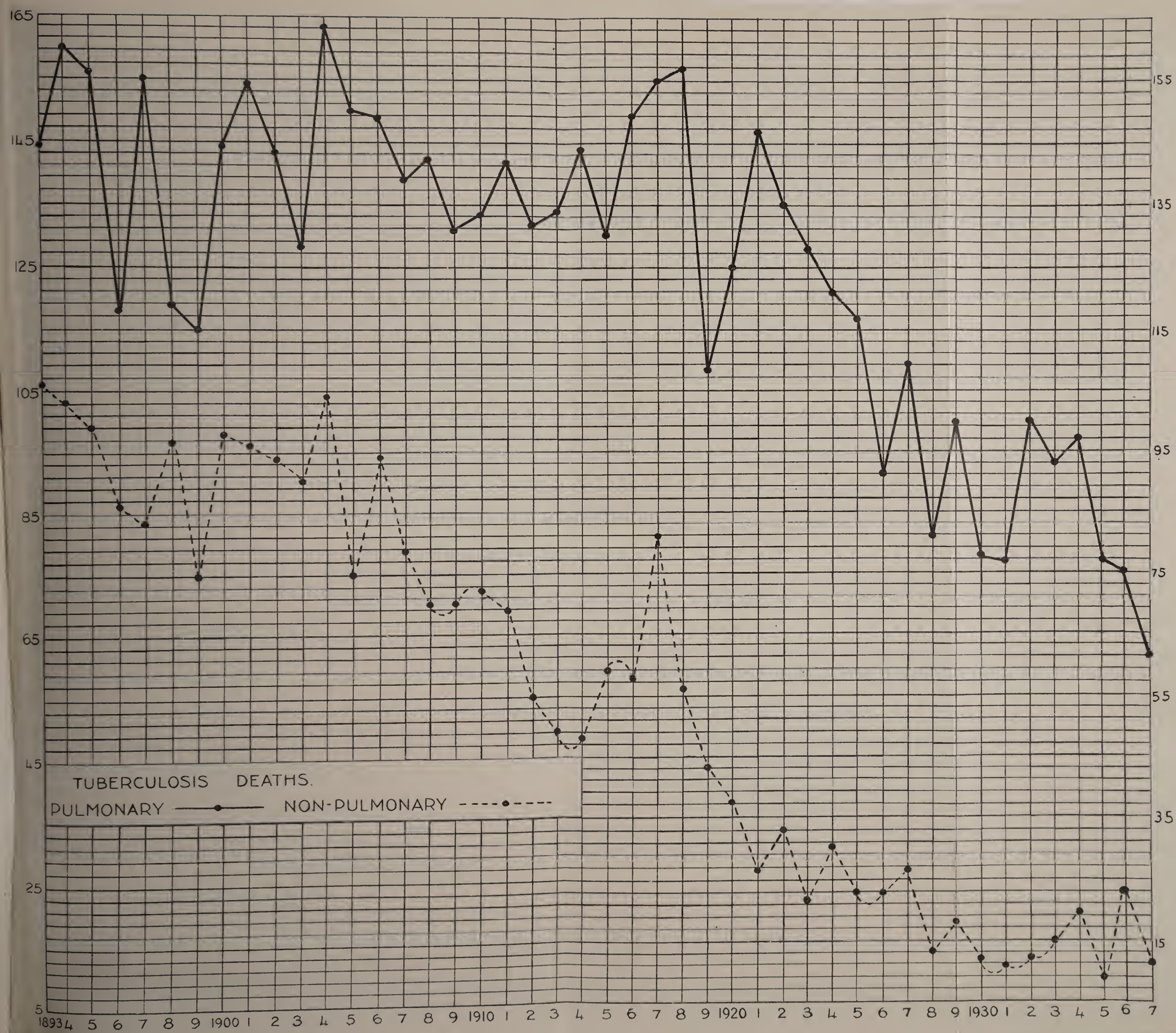
Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												GRAND TOTALS.			
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.				Totals.		
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ...	1	2	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	9
	Not quiescent	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	
	Died in Institution	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Class T.B. plus. Group I.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus. Group II.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	Not quiescent	1	2	—	9	2	—	15	5	—	18	1	43	10	1	54	
	Died in Institution	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	5	
Class T.B. plus. Group III.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent	2	2	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	6	3	15	7	—	22	
	Died in Institution	3	8	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	8	7	—	15	

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												GRAND TOTALS			
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.				Totals.		
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.
Bones and Joints.	Quiescent ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdom- inal.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Organs.	Quiescent ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
	Not quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peri- pheral glands.	Quiescent ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.





CANCER.

Facilities are available at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for the operative and radium treatment of cancer. This hospital is the Regional Radium Centre for this district and has a loan from the Radium Commission of 485 milligrammes of radium. They have a full time Radium Officer. A deep X-ray plant was installed during the year and the new X-ray Therapy Department was opened in November. Cancer cases are also admitted to the Norwich Infirmary, and I am informed by the Senior Medical Officer that in the majority of these cases the disease is advanced and inoperable. A number of them are, however, suitable cases for treatment with radium and are treated by one of the consulting surgeons who supplies his own radium. If this facility were not immediately available, arrangements would be made for the transference of the case to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The Council has not made any specific financial arrangements with the authorities of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for the treatment of cancer patients transferred from the Infirmary.

The table on pages 136-137 shows the ages at which death took place and the sites of the disease.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1937.

Site of Disease.		0-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & over	Total
1. <i>Alimentary System</i> —												
Mouth and Tongue ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esophagus ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	6
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Stomach ...	M.	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	7	6	24
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	4	13
Small Intestine ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritoneum ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Large Intestine ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	9	4	22
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	12	5	25
Rectum ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	12	2	17
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	6
Liver ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Gall Bladder ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Pancreas ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL ...	M.	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14	36	15	79
...	F.	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	14	17	13	55
2. <i>Respiratory System</i> —												
Nasal Sinuses, Pharynx ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larynx ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Trachea and Bronchi ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
...	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	3
Lungs ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Mediastinum ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	3	—	12
...	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	6

[illegible]

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1938.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH (SUB) COMMITTEE RE BLIND PERSONS WELFARE.

Chairman - Alderman Miss M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor R. P. BRAUND.

Members :—

Councillors—

Mrs. E. K. Fugill

Rev. H. Pitts

Mrs. A. M. Witard

R. C. Fanthorpe, Esq., *Superintendent and Secretary of the Norwich Institution for the Blind.*

Messrs. G. W. H. Wright and J. Brighty, *Representatives of Blind Persons.*

Statistics.

No. of Blind Persons on Register on 1st April, 1937	...	379
„ „ „ Registered during the year	...	55
„ „ „ removed from the Register	...	35
„ „ „ on Register on 31st March, 1938	...	*399

*This number consists of 182 males and 217 females.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Norwich Institution for the Blind			
(Home Department) ...	4	5	9
In the Public Assistance Institution	8	9	17
In Mental Institutions ...	4	4	8
At the East Anglian School for			
Blind and Deaf Children ...	2	1	3
Under Training ...	5	3	8
Employed ...	32	9	41
Other Registered Cases ...	127	186	313
Totals	182	217	399

The number of persons on the observation register on the 31st March, 1938, was 200.

62 new cases were examined, 38 of whom were certified "Blind"; 35 cases on the observation register were re-examined, 13 of whom were certified "Blind"; 4 blind persons moved into the City from other districts, making a total of 55 persons registered during the year. 9 blind persons were re-examined, 2 of whom were de-certified; 32 died and 1 removed to another district.

Employment.

The number of blind persons employed was 41—32 males and 9 females. The classes of employment were as follows:—

			Male.		Female.
Basket Work	...	...	12	...	—
Boot Repairing	...	...	1	...	—
Brush Makers	...	...	4	...	—
Carpenter	...	...	1	...	—
Home Teacher	...	...	1	...	—
Massage ...	...	...	1	...	1
Matmakers	...	...	8	...	—
Piano Tuners	...	...	3	...	—
Solicitor	...	...	1	...	—
Machine Knitters		...	—	...	6
Music Teachers	...	...	—	...	2
			32	...	9

1 piano tuner also does some concert work and another does a little wireless repairing and accumulator charging; 1 mat-maker also does boot repairing.

Of these persons, 21 males and 6 females were employed at the Norwich Institution for the Blind; 5 males were working at home under the supervision of St. Dunstan's; and 6 males and 3 females were employed elsewhere.

Training.

The number of persons in training was 8—5 males and 3 females—all being under training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind.

3 children—2 boys and 1 girl—are being educated and maintained at the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children at Gorleston. 1 boy attends no school owing to mental and physical defects, and 1 girl is receiving private tuition.

Finance.

Under Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Ministry of Health set out statements of certain fixed sums which are to be paid by the Local Authority to Voluntary Associations for the Blind, in place of the grant formerly paid by the Ministry of Health to these Associations direct, and the contributions made by Local Authorities. Under this scheme fixed annual sums have been agreed upon, which are payable to Associations as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Eastern Counties' Association for the Blind ...	47	0	0
National Library for the Blind ...	19	0	0
National Institute for the Blind ...	61	0	0

The annual sum of £1080 has been fixed as the amount payable to the Norwich Institution for the Blind, but this amount is liable to vary in accordance with the number of blind persons attached to that Institution who are registered as Norwich cases. This sum is based upon the payment of the following annual sums per person, according to the department of the Institution to which they are allocated:—

	£	s.	d.
Journeymen ...	65	0	0
Home Innates—			
Registered Norwich cases who are in receipt of a Blind Pension...	49	8	0
Registered Norwich cases who are not eligible for a Blind Pension...	56	16	0
Persons in the Home Department previous to 1920, but who came from other areas	13	0	0

The following sums were actually paid during the year to these Associations or Institutions:—

	£	s.	d.
Norwich Institution for the Blind ...	1937	8	3
Eastern Counties' Association for the Blind...	47	0	0
National Library for the Blind ...	19	0	0
National Institute for the Blind ...	61	0	0
Total ...	£2064	8	3

Quarterly inspections are made of the Norwich Institution for the Blind by one of the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department, and reports sent to certain other Local Authorities who have accepted financial responsibility for trainees, etc.

Relief is still granted to unemployable and necessitous blind persons so as to make their income up to 27/6d. per week, and during the year, £11,037 1s. 7d. was paid out by the Council to a weekly average number of 282 persons. On the 31st March, 1938, 292 blind persons were in receipt of allowances.

The Home Teachers paid 4042 visits during the year. They instructed and assisted those persons desirous and capable of receiving instruction in Handicraft, Braille and Moon, whilst for

others the sighted Home Teacher assisted them with their correspondence and private business matters. The latter is also responsible for investigations into circumstances, etc.

Home Teachers.

The following lessons in Handicrafts, Braille and Moon were given:—

Braille ...	139	Brought forward ...	287
Moon ...	99	Pulp Cane... ..	78
Seagrass ...	10	Knitting	193
Chair Caning ...	22	Straw Baskets ...	91
Raffia Work ...	13	Deaf-Blind or Manual	
String Bag ...	4	Alphabet	10
Carried forward ...		Total ...	
287		659	

The Home Teachers conducted an informal class in Handicrafts at Churchman House on 1 half-day each week. About 8 persons attended these classes regularly.

During the year a Talking Book Machine was purchased. A centre was established at the Public Health Department at which an average of 9 persons attended on one afternoon each week to hear book records supplied by the National Institute for the Blind.

Social Arrangements.

Monthly “socials” were held throughout the year with the exception of August, and were much appreciated. The average attendance at each “social” was 70 blind persons, and 25 persons acting as guides. At these “socials” we are very much indebted to the Concert Parties and other artists who gave their time for the enjoyment of the blind people, to the voluntary helpers, and some members of the Office Staff.

£51 9s. 11d. has been very generously provided by the Committee of the Norwich Institution for the Blind for the social side of the welfare of blind persons.

On Thursday, the 24th June, 1937, the Norwich Rotary Club again arranged an annual outing for the blind. 240 blind persons

were conveyed by private cars and buses to Yarmouth, returning via Acle to Crown Point, where tea and entertainment were provided through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Colman.

Through the kindness of the Comrades of the Royal Air Force Association, 21 blind persons were taken for air flights from the Aerodrome at Mousehold on 23rd September, and provided with tea.

Wireless Sets, etc.

Since the inauguration of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, 23 one-valve, 106 two-valve, 45 three-valve wireless sets, and 121 Relays have been provided for blind persons in Norwich. Of this number, 6 one-valve, 30 two-valve, 20 three-valve sets, and 121 Relays are at present in use.

The Rotarians are maintaining a wireless centre for the blind at 63a, Pottergate. The use of this centre is much appreciated by several blind persons.

Blind Persons are responsible for the upkeep of the sets loaned to them, and to assist them in this matter, batteries and other accessories can be purchased by them, through the Health Department, from the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, at reduced prices. Arrangements exist whereby the Council purchase a battery from the Fund for a blind person on request, and the person is allowed to pay the cost to the Council by weekly instalments of at least 1/-. In some cases batteries are provided free of charge.

The Eastern Counties' Association for the Blind continue to make grants for use in connection with the maintenance of wireless sets and Relays.

Dentures, etc.

The Committee provided dental treatment and dentures to 9 persons free or at part cost, and a special surgical appliance to 1 person free. 1 person was supplied with a pair of spectacles free of charge.

The Committee has provided a bath chair, which is loaned to those blind persons who are unable to walk, in order that their relatives and friends can take them out.

Prevention of Blindness.

An analysis of 297 cases showed the causes of blindness, as under :—

Cause Specified—

Cataract	...	...	...	80
Myopia	...	...	...	45
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	60
Glaucoma	...	...	...	22

Cause Unspecified—

Optic Atrophy	...	24	}	63
Iritis and Iridocyclitis	...	18		
Choroiditis	...	21		
Ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	27
Total	...	...	...	297

As there has been no evidence during the year of any difficulty in obtaining medical treatment which would prevent blindness, it was not considered necessary to take any action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Every effort is, however, made to prevent blindness by securing treatment for gonorrhœal ophthalmia, syphilis and tuberculosis; by increasing the attention to eyes through the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services; and by improving the attention to the nutrition and living of the people as far as possible. It should be borne in mind, however, that this latter item will lengthen and is lengthening the lives of blind persons as well as those of sighted people, and therefore this lengthening of life tends to keep up the numbers on the Register.

SCHOOL
MEDICAL SERVICE



Norwich Education Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the School Medical Service for the year ending 31st December, 1937. As in previous years, the arrangement is in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Education.

The vigorous campaign against head vermin was carried on throughout the year, and it is satisfactory to record considerable reduction in the number of cases detected and also in the number of prosecutions.

The systematic weighing and measuring of school children by Head Teachers has been continued. The graph record thus obtained is proving most helpful to the School Medical Officers in assessing nutritional levels at routine School Medical Inspections.

An audiometer was put into use during the year and the hearing of 2147 children was tested. Children found to have evidence of deafness in one or both ears were referred to the Ear Specialist. The work will be continued during the coming year.

The reduced number of school children examined at routine school medical inspections is accounted for by changes in Medical Staff during the year and by the heavy loss your Authority has suffered in the regretted absence of Dr. Riddel since August through indisposition.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the private practitioners in the City who have so willingly given me information about children under their care who are absent from school.

My thanks are again, as always, due to the members of the Education Committee for their support, to the teachers, the staff of the Education Department, and my own staff, for the assistance given so readily throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL.

7th March, 1938.

(1) **Staff.** See pages 10-12.

(2) **Co-ordination.** The whole of the Public Health Staff is co-ordinated in and directed from the office of the Medical Officer of Health.

The arrangements previously existing for many years have not been altered.

One session is held weekly at the Tuberculosis Clinic for school children who are suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, or who are contacts of such cases.

The School Nurses also act as Health Visitors and the visitation of mothers and infants is carried out by these Officers. Infant Welfare Centres were conducted as under :—

St. Catherine's Hall	...	...	Monday and Friday mornings.
The Methodist Hall, Southwell Road			Monday afternoons.
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall	...	...	Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons.
Martineau Hall, Colegate	...	...	Tuesday afternoons.
St. Julian's Parish Hall	...	...	Wednesday mornings.
Thorpe Hamlet Senior Girls' School			Wednesday afternoons.
Catton Church Room	...	...	Thursday mornings.
Eaton Parish Room	...	...	Thursday afternoons.

The treatment of infants at special clinics, i.e., Eye Clinics, etc., is available as before.

10,642 visits were paid by the Health Visitors during the year to children between the ages of 1 to 5 years, and 23,327 attendances were made at the Infant Welfare Centres by children of these ages.

(3) **School Hygiene.** One of the older schools was closed during the year, and the work of improving some of the other older school buildings was commenced.

The more modern schools, which accommodate the bulk of the children, are more satisfactory—the cloak-room accommodation in most of them is adequate, and in many there is provision for the drying of clothes. All the schools have electric light. Eight schools have grass playing grounds attached.

Up-to-date drinking arrangements are installed in all the schools.

With the exception of the Open Air School, including the school for mental defectives, none of the schools had previously been provided with a bath. It is pleasing to note, however, that one of the Senior Boys' Schools (opened during 1937) is fitted with shower baths.

(4) **Medical Inspection.** There is an Open Air School on the site of which is the Special School for mental defectives, and 26 Elementary Schools with 59 Departments—20 Infants, 1 Primary Girls and Infants, 2 Primary Mixed and Infants, 13 Primary Mixed, 3 Primary Boys, 3 Primary Girls, 8 Senior Girls, 7 Senior Boys, 1 Boys and 1 Girls and Juniors. The total number of children attending these schools on 22nd December was 15,563.

There are 2 Secondary Schools, 1 Junior Technical School, 1 Junior Art School and 1 Junior Commercial School, with 1202, 165, 50, and 123 scholars respectively.

The following is a list of the departments and schools as on the 31st December, 1937 :—

Angel Road	Senior Boys'	George White	Senior Girls'
„ „	Primary Mixed	„ „	Primary Mixed
„ „	Infant	Heigham St.	Primary Mixed
Avenue Road	Senior Boys'	„ „	Infant
„ „	Primary Boys'	Horns Lane	Primary Mixed
„ „	Infant	„ „	Infant
Bull Close	Senior Boys'	Lakenham	Senior Girls'
„ „	Primary Mixed		Primary and
„ „	Infant	„	Infant
Catton Grove	Primary Mixed and Infant	Model	Senior Girls'
Cavell	Primary Mixed	Mousehold	
„	Infant	Avenue	Infant
College		Nelson Street	Senior Boys'
Practising	Primary Girls'	„ „	Primary Boys'
Colman Road	Senior Girls'	„ „	Infant
„ „	Primary Mixed	Norman	Senior Boys'
„ „	Infant	„	Primary Mixed
Crooks Place	Primary Mixed	„	Infant
„ „	Infant	Philadelphia	Primary Mixed
Dowson	Senior Girls'	„	Infant
„	Primary Mixed	St. Aug'tine's	Senior Girls'
„	Infant	„ „	Primary Mixed
		„ „	Infant

St. Giles'	Primary Girls' and Infant	Wensum View	Infant
St. Marks'	Senior Boys'	Willow Lane	Boys'
„ „	Primary Mixed	„ „	Girls' & Juniors
„ „	Infant	„ „	Infant
Sprowston	Infant (City Scholars)	Colman Road	Open Air School
Thorpe Hamlet	Senior Boys'		
„ „	Senior Girls'	<i>Secondary.</i>	
„ „	Primary Boys'		
„ „	Primary Girls'	Blyth	Secondary
„ „	Infant	City of Norwich	
Wellesley	Infant	Technical	College
Wensum View	Senior Girls'	Junior	Art
„ „	Primary Girls'	Junior	Commercial

The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents of School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the School Nurses remain the same as in previous years. At some schools the examinations have to be held under trying conditions, due to lack of adequate rooms, etc.

In the Report for 1935 it was mentioned that the Age Groups for the routine examination of school children had been revised, the revision having been approved of by the Board. The Routine Medical Inspections of children are now at the following ages :— Entrants (Board's first Age Group), 8 years (Board's second Age Group), 11 years (corresponding to the Board's third Age Group of 12 years) and 2 other Age Groups are still included, i.e., 6 years and 13 years, instead of 10 years and 13 years.

Owing to medical staff difficulties and building operations in schools, it was not possible to complete the programme of routine medical inspection of all these groups during the year.

The numbers of children who were examined at the Elementary Schools during the year in the various groups were as follows :—

			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Entrants	...	...	818	744	1562
Intermediate (8 years)	...	...	709	664	1373
Leavers	...	...	718	768	1486
Other Groups : 6 years	...	...	527	577	1104
13-14 years	...	...	676	854	1530
Miscellaneous	...	...	171	140	311
TOTALS	...	...	3619	3747	7366

(5) **Findings of Medical Inspection.** Facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.
Uncleanliness :				
Head	30	286	316	316
Body	2	—	2	1
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	20	1643	1663	1659
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	264	352	616	261
Other Diseases of the Nose and Throat	55	598	653	612
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
Definite	—	2	2	2
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	12	12	12
Skin Diseases	84	949	1033	1015
External Eye Diseases ...	58	277	335	307
Vision and Squint	361	495	856	773
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	68	404	472	410
Dental Diseases	37	221	258	224
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc.	253	163	416	338
Malnutrition	558	264	822	771
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	13	189	202	135
Defective Speech	26	23	49	26
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	106	245	351	311
Bronchitis	62	82	144	119
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs ...	22	91	113	91
Diseases of the Nervous System	50	115	165	141
Other Defects and Diseases ...	268	1393	1661	1481

(6) **Following Up.** The following up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc., have not been altered during the year.

During the year 28 cases were referred by the Enquiry and Welfare Officers or by myself to the Inspector for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for the undermentioned reasons:—

Children with defective vision or cases in which parents refused to obtain spectacles	11
Cases of neglect	16
Cases of uncleanliness	1
TOTAL	28

During the year the School Nurses paid 2373 visits to Medical Advice cases.

(7) **Arrangements for Treatment.** Minor Ailments are treated at Churchman House each morning, and clinics have also been held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons for many years. At these clinics, "Special" cases, i.e., Malnutrition cases, etc., are seen.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon usually attended on 3 mornings each week.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Saturday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen. The arrangements for operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids at the Hospitals are unchanged. Dental Clinics are conducted daily at Churchman House. The Ear Clinic arrangements, which were extended in 1936, have been continued throughout the year (see pages 158-160).

The Orthopædic Scheme, which commenced in June, 1936, has been continued, and children suffering from crippling defects and deformities are referred to the Orthopædic Surgeon, who advises as to necessary treatment and instructs the Orthopædic Masseuse accordingly. The Orthopædic Surgeon, who is on the Honorary Staff of the Norfolk and Norwich and Jenny Lind Hospitals, also carries out operative treatment at these hospitals, where necessary. A few cases have been sent to Melton Lodge. A few other cases of children suffering from crippling defects are still sent to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, as they were under treatment there before the local scheme started. Parents are asked to contribute according to their financial circumstances, when surgical boots, etc., are recommended and when children are admitted as In-patients to the hospitals. The Health Committee has accepted responsibility for the treatment of a few special cases when they cease to come under the care of the Education Committee (see pages 164-168).

The Medical Inspectors on revisiting the schools are specially directed to have children, who previously have been referred for treatment, brought forward for reinspection so that the results of treatment can be observed and recorded.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to do valuable work in connection with the provision of treatment for children suffering from Crippling Defects, Anæmia, Debility, etc. In cases where surgical boots, etc., are necessary for Crippling Defects the Secretary arranges for measurements to be taken and estimates obtained. The cases are referred to the Education (Sub) School Attendance and Physical Care Committee, who decide whether or not the parents should contribute. In the event of the parents being asked to contribute, the Secretary for the Association collects the contributions, which are handed over to the Education Committee.

During the year 27 children of school age (26 Elementary and 1 Secondary) were provided with surgical boots and appliances for Talipes, Infantile Paralysis, Club Feet, etc., through the Association. 553 (547 Elementary and 6 Secondary) cases of school age were provided with Malt and Oil, Virol, etc., either free or at part or cost price. Arrangements were made for 93 children of school age (92 Elementary and 1 Secondary) to be admitted to convalescent homes for Anæmia, Debility, etc., and for 26 Elementary School children to stay in the country. A contribution of £25 per annum is made by the Education Authority to the Association.

The following are the results obtained by the end of 1937 :—

Defect or Disease	Referred for Treatment during 1937 and Treated	Cured	Referred for Treatment previously but treated during 1937	Cured	Total Defects Treated	Total Defect Cured
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc. ...	1650	1576	57	56	1707	1632
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	144	144	58	58	202	202
Other Diseases of the Nose and Throat ...	466	458	88	61	554	519
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :						
Definite ...	2	—	8	1	10	1
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	12	—	88	9	100	9
Skin Diseases ...	978	820	109	75	1087	895
External Eye Diseases...	270	193	96	52	366	245
Vision and Squint ...	725	389	61	30	786	419
		(Glasses prescribed)		(Glasses prescribed)		(Glasses prescribed)
Ear Disease and Hearing	360	235	171	76	531	311
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc. ...	241	8	313	23	554	31
Malnutrition ...	672	50	1587	225	2259	275
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	130	101	52	26	182	127
Defective Speech ...	10	3	27	—	37	3
Bronchitis ...	112	42	156	40	268	82
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs	87	38	65	13	152	51
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	266	32	486	120	752	152
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	123	21	228	61	351	82
Other Defects & Diseases	1395	726	1061	271	2456	997

It was known that 8 children were operated on for Mastoid Diseases and 4 for Squint.

RINGWORM.

NO. OF CASES TREATED.

			Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total.
Ringworm—Scalp	...	...	5	—	5
„ Body	...	...	6	—	6*

*Seen at the School Clinic.

5 new cases (all boys) of Ringworm of the Scalp were referred for treatment, 2 were of the age of 6 years or under. 4 cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were declared cured. At the end of the year there was 1 case of Ringworm of the Scalp amongst children of school age.

In addition to, and not included in the above figures, 4 cases under the age of 5 years were treated, all being cases continuing treatment from the previous year. 3 of these children were cured. At the end of the year there was 1 case in a child under school age.

For each of the years 1926 to 1937, inclusive, the number of new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp in boys exceeded that in girls, the total number of new cases for the period being:—Boys, 401; Girls, 257. These numbers do not include those children who attained the age of 5 years during the respective years whilst under treatment, as the sexes had not been recorded separately in those cases.

All Ringworm contacts in the same family have been examined throughout the year.

Dr. Levack, D.M.R.E., attended at Churchman House as occasion demanded and treated during the year 1 school child, one of the School Nurses assisting him.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

19,798 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments, School, and the Saturday morning “Special” Clinics.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

Disease.	No. of Children Treated.	Cured.
Ringworm of the Body	6	6
Scabies	21	20
Impetigo	401	386
Other Skin Diseases	573	471
Minor Eye Defects (Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	296	229
Ear Defects (Wax, Otorrhœa, Boils, etc.)	115	108
Enlarged Glands	85	79
Defects of Nose and Throat	115	102
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	1704	1642
Other Defects and Diseases	45	38

DEFECTIVE HEARING.

During the year a 4-AE audiometer with earphones for 40 children was purchased by the Committee.

All the children in the Primary and Senior schools in one area of the City were tested. Children with hearing recorded as minus 3 to plus 9 units loss were recorded as having normal hearing; those with 12 units loss as being slightly deaf; and those with 18 or more units loss as being deaf.

If a child was found to have 12 or more units loss of hearing on the first test, a second test was given, and the following table shows the results obtained:—

TABLE A.

Group	Total No. Tested	1st Test		No. Re-Tested	2nd Test		% of children Deaf after 2nd test
		No. not Deaf	No. Deaf		No. not Deaf	No. Deaf	
Primary School Children ...	955	506	449	441	248	193	20.2
Senior School Children ...	845	569	276	269	192	77	9.1
Junior Technical and Commercial Schools...	347	279	68	61	52	9	2.6
TOTALS ...	2147	1354	793	771	492	279	13.0

The following table shows the classification of the deafness of these children following the second test:—

TABLE B.

Group	Slightly Deaf		Deaf		Slightly Deaf one Ear and Deaf one Ear	Total
	One Ear	Both Ears	One Ear	Both Ears		
Primary School Children ...	41	24	54	44	30	193
Senior School Children	10	3	27	26	11	77
Junior Technical and Commercial Schools	3	1	1	4	—	9
TOTALS ...	54	28	82	74	41	279

Arrangements were made for a group of 52 children from three of the schools, and who were recorded as deaf by audiometric testing, to be examined by an Ear Specialist, with the following results:—

Number examined	...	...	...	52
Number with normal hearing	...	...	...	15
Number with defective hearing	...	...	...	37

The causes of deafness in the 37 cases were stated to be as follows:—

Cause.	No.
Tonsils and Adenoids	16
Tonsils and Adenoids and Otorrhœa	2
Otorrhœa	7
Wax	1
Old Mastoid Disease	1
Nasal Catarrh	3
Congenital Malformation	1
Measles	1
No definite cause	5

Testing by the Specialists of the children found deaf by the audiometer has been postponed until the results of the treatment of the above group of 37 children are obtained. The results of this treatment were not available at the end of the year.

It should be appreciated that at present no definite conclusions can be drawn from the uncompleted results recorded. One interesting fact, however, has emerged as shewn in Table A, namely, the high percentage of apparent deafness discovered in Primary School children as compared with Senior and Secondary School children.

TREATMENT OF DISCHARGING EARS.

The arrangements which commenced at the end of 1932 for the treatment of discharging ears in children have continued throughout the year.

In November, 1936, the treatment of discharging ears was extended to all the Elementary and Secondary schools in the City, a second Ear Nurse being appointed. For the benefit of the Nurses, however, arrangements were made for 4 Nurses to spend half their time treating ears, and the other half of their time on Maternity and Child Welfare work, etc. This is a much more satisfactory arrangement, as, previously, the Nurses who were wholly engaged in treating ears did not stay long at the work.

Children under 5 years of age, not attending any school, have been examined and the treatment carried out by the Cavell Nurses. A few of the children attending schools near the Jenny Lind Hospital can, and still do, attend there daily for the same treatment.

The cases which have been examined have come to our notice through various agencies, viz., the School Medical Staff, Head Teachers, Infant Welfare Centres and Public Assistance District Medical Officers' lists.

134 new cases of discharging ears in Elementary School children were examined by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist during the year. This figure includes 23 cases who had been discharged as "dry" prior to 1937, but in whom the discharge had recurred. 2 Secondary School cases were also seen by the Specialist (1 case was previously marked "fit").

The following table shows the number of new cases (Elementary) divided into sex and age under and over 7 years:—

Age.	Sex.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	
Under 7 years	25	25	50
Over 7 years	50	34	84
TOTALS	75	59	134

128 cases of Elementary School children suffering from discharging ears who came to our notice previously to 1937 were also examined. In addition, 3 Secondary School cases were also examined.

The following tables show the recommendations made by the Specialist and the results obtained at the end of the year:—

Recommendation.	NEW CASES.		No. treated.	Fit.
	No.			
Treatment by Ear Nurses	97*		95	37
„ „ Cavell Nurses	1		1	1
No treatment	38		—	35
TOTALS	136		96	73

*Other treatment recommended in addition to treatment by the Ear Nurses was as follows:—

Tonsils and Adenoids Operations	...	6
Mastoid Operation	...	1
Other Hospital Treatment	...	2
Removal of Wax	...	5

Of the cases seen above, 2 also had impetigo, 2 dermatitis, and 1 nasal discharge.

CASES RECORDED PREVIOUS TO 1937.

Recommendation.	No.	No. treated.	Fit.
Treatment by Ear Nurses ...	88*	88	13
„ at Hospital ...	2	2	—
„ by Private Doctor ...	1	1	—
No treatment ...	40	—	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	131	91	53
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Other treatment recommended in addition to treatment by the Ear Nurses was as follows:—

Tonsils and Adenoids Operations ...	9
Ionization ...	1
Other Hospital Treatment ...	2
Mastoid Operations ...	8
Removal of Wax ...	3

Children under 5 years of age. 27 new cases (including 3 cases previously marked “Fit”) were examined by the Specialist. 5 cases needed no treatment. 21 were referred to the Cavell Nurses for treatment, 16 of which had no discharge at the end of the year. 1 case was referred to Hospital for treatment and was later discharged “Fit.”

7 cases which came to our notice previous to 1937 were seen by the Specialist. 6 were discharged “Fit.” 1 child was referred to the Cavell Nurses for further treatment.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS :—

“The staff consists of three Dental Officers.

There is a very marked increase in the number of fillings and a notable decrease in the number of permanent teeth extracted, with a consequent decrease in the number of anæsthetics administered. Of the 1521 permanent teeth extracted, approximately 100 were removed for orthodontic purposes.

All the Elementary School children have not been inspected this year, as it was found necessary to reduce the number of sessions devoted to inspection, in order to deal with the children already referred for treatment. In addition, approximately 70 sessions were lost due to illness.

46 root treatments have been carried out, necessitated for the most part by fractured incisors, due to trauma (mostly falls in the school playground), and as a result five teeth have been crowned.

In the earlier part of the year, the Dental Board sent two lecturers for 10 days, and most of the Senior Schools were visited. These lectures have tended to stimulate greater interest among the children themselves in dental hygiene. In the latter part of the year, the Committee issued a circular letter to parents dealing with this subject.

Orthodontic Treatment. Of the 42 new cases started since 1st January, 1937, 34 have been finished. It is encouraging to note that considerable interest has been aroused by this treatment, and as a result of the cases treated, other parents have brought their children for advice.

It is pleasant to be able to express thanks to the Dental Surgeon in the City who has so willingly helped us again this year in a consultative capacity."

Elementary Schools. The arrangements previously in force have not changed.

The Dental Officers devoted 90 half days to the inspection of children in the schools and examined 10,868 scholars—an average or 120·8 per session. 8246, or 75·9 per cent., were found to need treatment (in 1936, 71·5 per cent. were referred) ; 3409, or 41·3 per cent., of these attended at the School Dental Clinic for treatment (in 1936, 45·7 per cent. attended).

1901 children were sent to the Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., for examination. In the opinion of the Dental Officers 1594 of these needed treatment and received it—the total number of Elementary scholars treated during the year being 5003. These made 11,472 attendances.

6319 teeth were extracted, and 7215 rendered artificially sound. 2715 general anæsthetics for extractions were administered.

Secondary Schools. Routine inspection is not carried out by the School Dental Officers, but cases of dental defect are referred direct when discovered (1) at routine medical inspection, and (2) by the Head Teachers. 256 children, or 16·2 per cent. of the number examined at routine medical inspection were referred for treatment.

During the year 194 scholars availed themselves of the facilities afforded at the School Dental Clinic, and paid 1408 visits. 226 teeth were extracted and 1054 teeth rendered artificially sound. 69 general anæsthetics for extractions were administered.

WORK DONE IN THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING—

School Children.

(Elementary and Secondary)—

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
No. Examined at School	10868	17209	16685	6296	5978	4808	4741	5361	5275
No. Treated, including "Specials" ...	5197	7384	7453	5179	5388	5717	6130	6422	5171
Total number of attendances at the Clinic ...	12880	12842	12071	9720	9563	9562	9875	9604	8168
No. of Teeth Filled ...	8269	7149	3664	2202	1492	1671	1270	1723	1601
No. of Teeth Extracted...	6545	11200	16120	9458	11267	11605	11584	10389	7866
No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics ...	2784	4830	5965	4352	4642	4098	3874	3295	2394
No. of Other Operations...	4129	2618	1734	816	799	760	1640	2929	3507

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Mothers—

No. Treated ...	307	291	247	233	219	245	289	236	191
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	1317	1299	960	1142	1108	1267	1331	959	884
No. of Teeth Extracted...	2115	2262	1830	1249	1460	1439	1527	886	1191
No. of Teeth Filled and Other Operations ...	645	606	426	520	427	238	44	28	34
No. provided with Artificial Dentures ...	141	138	105	104	101	104	108	84	71
No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics ...	495	543	454	469	482	412	375	223	191

Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—

No. Treated	265	293	270	288	253	203	186	132	86
Total number of Attend- ances at the Clinic ...	281	311	305	325	312	385	353	230	157
No. of Teeth Extracted...	600	664	719	577	605	516	507	312	218
No. of Other Operations...	7	11	10	16	2	12	4	11	83
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	272	293	271	297	288	240	206	140	73

Tuberculosis.

No. of Patients Treated ...	39	31	32	33	21	26	35	41	11
*Total number of Attend- ances at the Clinic ...	113	130	170	150	64	87	135	123	93
No. of Teeth Extracted...	132	89	149	155	106	69	131	104	54
No. of Other Operations...	65	70	93	71	17	14	9	22	10
No. of Patients provided with Artificial Dentures	6	18	18	12	4	7	5	9	5
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	3	1	1	4	8	7	16	13	10

*Includes attendances on patients by visits of the Dental Officers to Institutions.

7 blind persons made 47 attendances, had 45 extractions, 3 general anæsthetics and 29 other operations. 7 received dentures.

2 children under the care of the Mental Treatment Committee were treated during the year. These cases made 2 attendances and had 5 extractions.

TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

The Orthopædic Scheme was commenced in June, 1936, so that 1937 was the first complete year.

This scheme covers the treatment of all children suffering from orthopædic defects under school leaving age, and the treatment of all cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints. Mr. H. A. Brittain, F.R.C.S., was appointed Orthopædic Surgeon, and a Masseuse specially trained in orthopædic work was also appointed. Clinics are held at the local hospitals, by arrangement with the Hospital Authorities, usually on Saturday mornings, and cases of orthopædic defects are referred to Mr. Brittain at the Clinics.

Cases are referred by the Doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and the Tuberculosis Clinic. The hospitals also refer cases for inclusion in the scheme.

Whilst under treatment the cases are seen by Mr. Brittain as often as may be required and at least every 12 months, and similarly by the Orthopædic Masseuse, but at least every 6 months. The arrangements for institutional treatment are that the cases go to the Norfolk and Norwich or Jenny Lind Hospitals for short term periods of treatment, i.e., 6 weeks or less, and to Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth—an approved Orthopædic Institution under the Norfolk County Council—for long term periods of treatment, when accommodation is available.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year :—

	School Cases.	M. & C.W. Cases.	TB. Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital	144	—	17
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	470	165	96
Cromer Convalescent Home ...	—	—	42
Melton Lodge ...	365	326	453
TOTALS ...	979	491	608

In addition, 1 other Maternity and Child Welfare case, who was in the Brookfield Orthopædic Hospital, Essex, was accepted by the Local Authority, as the parents moved to Norwich, but they left the City after a few months. 112 days were spent in the Institution by this child whilst under our control.

School Cases. 283 new cases (Elementary) and 48 new cases (Secondary) attended the Clinic during the year.

179 Elementary and 14 Secondary cases who attended the Clinic in 1936 continued attendance during 1937, making a total of 462 Elementary and 62 Secondary cases under treatment during the year.

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year :—

NEW CASES.

Recommendation.				Total No.	No. Treated.	No. Fit.
Exercises at School	...	...	...	107	107	2
„ „ Hospitals	...	...	...	10	10	1
„ „ Home	...	...	...	1	1	—
Exercises and Wedges in footwear	...	...	...	14	14	1
„ „ Night Splint	...	...	...	1	1	—
„ „ Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	5	5	—
„ „ Massage	...	...	...	2	2	—
Massage	...	...	...	1	1	—
Wedges and Cleats in footwear	...	...	...	90	89	2
„ „ Night Splint	...	...	...	2	2	—
Plaster and Strapping Correction	...	...	...	2	2	—
Surgical Boots and/or Instruments	...	...	...	12	12	—
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals (Out-Patient and In-Patients)	...	...	...	*27	18	—
Melton Lodge	...	...	...	†2	—	—
Other Treatment (e.g., anti-rachitic, etc.)	...	...	...	5	5	—
No Treatment	...	...	...	50	—	3
TOTALS	...	...	...	331	269	9

*Includes seven cases on waiting list at end of year, and two cases in which operation was refused.

†Cases on waiting list one of whom was receiving massage and electrical treatment.

CASES PREVIOUS TO 1937.

Recommendation.				Total No.	No. Treated.	No. Fit.
Exercises at School	...	...	...	56	56	6
„ „ Hospitals	...	...	...	7	7	—
„ „ Home	...	...	...	5	5	2

Recommendation	Total No.	No. Treated.	No. Fit.
Exercises and Wedges in footwear ...	7	7	1
Wedges and Cleats in footwear ...	51	51	4
Massage and Night Splint ...	1	1	—
Surgical Boots and/or Instruments ...	10	10	—
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals (Out-Patients and In-Patients) ...	*33	26	1
Melton Lodge ...	1	1	—
No Treatment ...	22	—	8
TOTALS ...	193	164	22

*Includes 4 cases on the Waiting List at end of year, and 3 cases who refused operative treatment.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the above-mentioned cases :—

Diagnosis	Old Cases		New Cases		Total	
	Element-ary	Second-ary	Element-ary	Second-ary	Element-ary	Second-ary
Genu Valgum ...	37	2	66	5	103	7
Kyphosis and Scoliosis	46	3	79	21	125	24
“Valgus Feet” ...	20	1	26	2	46	3
Miscellaneous ...	76	8	112	20	188	28
TOTALS ...	179	14	283	48	462	62

Children under 5 years of age. 73 new cases and 48 cases continuing treatment from 1936 were seen at the Clinic during the year, and the following recommendations were made and results obtained :—

NEW CASES.		Total No.	No. Treated.	No. Fit.
Recommendation.				
Wedges and Cleats in footwear ...		29	29	—
Massage ...		6	6	—
Plaster correction ...		2	2	—
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals		5	3	—
Treatment at Melton Lodge and Brookfield Hospital ...		2	2	—
Exercises and Splint ...		1	1	—
Exercises ...		2	2	—
Anti-rachitic Treatment ...		10	10	—
Surgical Instruments ...		3	3	—
No Treatment ...		13	—	1
TOTALS ...		73	58	1

CASES PREVIOUS TO 1937.				Total	No.	No.
Recommendation.				No.	Treated.	Fit.
Wedges and Cleats in footwear	...	...	...	20	20	—
„ „ Night Splint	...	...	...	1	1	—
Wedges and Anti-rachitic Treatment	...	...	...	4	4	2
Massage and Night Splint	...	...	...	2	2	—
Plaster correction	...	...	...	1	1	—
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals	...	...	...	3	2	—
Treatment at Melton Lodge	...	...	...	1	1	—
Anti-rachitic Treatment	...	...	...	1	1	—
Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	2	1	—
Night Splint and Strapping	...	...	...	3	3	—
No Treatment	...	...	...	10	—	2
				—	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	48	36	4
				—	—	—

The diagnosis of these cases is as follows :—

	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.
Genu Valgum	16	30	46
Kyphosis and Scoliosis	—	1	1
“Valgus Feet”	3	4	7
Miscellaneous	29	38	67
	—	—	—
TOTALS	48	73	121
	—	—	—

Tuberculosis Cases. 5 cases of Tuberculosis of bones and/or joints attended the Clinic in 1937 for the first time; 14 old cases continued attendance during the year. They were dealt with as follows :—

Recommendation.				Total	No.
				No.	Treated.
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals	...	...	...	4	3
Treatment at Melton Lodge	...	...	...	2	2
Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	7	7
Exercises at School	...	...	...	1	1
No Treatment	...	...	...	5	—
				—	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	19	13
				—	—

The diagnosis of these cases is :—

TB. of the Hip	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Knee	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Spine	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Humerus	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Metatarsal Bones	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Elbow	...	...	...	...	1

Health Committee Cases. The Health Committee has accepted responsibility for the treatment of a few cases over school age of severe orthopædic defect who received treatment under the Scheme whilst at school. During the year 8 such cases were dealt with as follows :—

Recommendation.				Total No.	No. Treated.
Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	4	4
Hospital Treatment	...	...	...	3	2
No Treatment	...	...	...	1	—
TOTALS				8	6

6 of these were cases of old infantile paralysis, 1 was a case of varus defect and the other a case of spastic paraplegia.

UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses visit the schools periodically for the purpose of examining children for uncleanness.

Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, the School Nurses report any children they find whose persons or clothing are in a verminous or filthy condition, to the office; the children are immediately excluded from attending school and a Statutory Notice is sent to the parents giving them 24 hours in which to cleanse them. The standard adopted is that if a single nit or louse is seen the child is excluded and a Statutory Notice sent. No child is re-admitted to school without a medical certificate of cleanliness. Similar action is taken in any case found by a doctor during medical inspection or at the Clinic. If a child attends the Clinic before the 24 hours' notice has elapsed and is still not clean, the parents are offered voluntary cleansing, but if the 24 hours have elapsed the child is compulsorily cleansed. After compulsorily cleansing a child for the first time, the School Nurse visits the parents and gives instructions as to the best methods of effecting cleansing. The Committee have decided to prosecute the parent of any child for whom 3 Statutory Notices have been served within a period of 2 years.

During the year the practice was established of sending a letter to the parents with the second Statutory Notice, drawing their attention to the fact that should a further notice be found necessary the matter would be reported to the Committee with a view to prosecution.

1937 is the third year during which the present arrangements for dealing with uncleanness have been in existence, and the results show a continued improvement.

In 1936 Statutory Notices were served in respect of 1·7 per cent. of the children examined, and in 1937 only 1 per cent. were so dealt with.

The following table shows the number of Statutory Notices served in respect of Elementary School children and the results obtained :—

					1937.	1936.
No. of children examined by the School Nurses					32495	40411
*Total No. of Notices served					314	705
,, ,, Individual children concerned...					293	614
,, ,, cases voluntarily cleansed ...					132	229
,, ,, ,, compulsorily cleansed ...					142	310
,, ,, ,, cleansed at parents' request					37	161
,, ,, ,, not cleansed (left school, under age, etc.) ...					3	5

*These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

During the year 2 parents were prosecuted twice each in respect of the same child, and 12 parents once each. 2 cases were dismissed with cautions, and the others were fined sums varying from 1/- to 10/-. In addition to those mentioned above, 8 letters of warning were sent to parents, on the instructions of the Committee.

No notices *re* uncleanness of clothing were sent out during the year.

Head Teachers notify me of the names and address of any children they have had to exclude from school for uncleanness. These cases are visited by the School Nurses and are not re-admitted until certified fit by one of the Medical Officers. With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, "Sacker Hygienic Combs" have been sold from my Office to parents at cost price or less, or given free in necessitous cases.

During the year the School Nurses made 32,495 examinations of children in the Elementary Schools for uncleanness. 256 individual children were found unclean.

The School Nurse paid 5 visits to the Girls' Secondary School and made 1620 examinations for uncleanness. 1 child was found unclean.

(8) **Infectious Diseases.** The general arrangements with regard to infectious diseases have remained unaltered. It is very important that Head Teachers should notify to the Public Health Department all cases of infectious disease which come to their notice.

41 cases of Chicken Pox, 35 Diphtheria, 28 Scarlet Fever, 10 Mumps, 23 Whooping Cough, 2 Rubella and 1 Erysipelas were discovered at the School Clinic, or, in the case of Diphtheria, by the routine swabbing of contacts of school age.

The infectious disease to show particular prominence during the year was SCARLET FEVER, with a rise to 220 cases, as compared with 128 in 1936. The type of Scarlet Fever continues to be mild.

The incidence of WHOOPING COUGH dropped by about 50 per cent.

After the big outbreak of MEASLES in 1936 an almost negligible number of cases might have been expected in 1937. 204 cases, however, occurred in school children, and this marked incidence is continuing into 1938. This may result in the next big outbreak being delayed beyond the usual two-yearly cycle.

CHICKEN POX continued prominent with 341 cases.

No death occurred in a school child from any of the diseases mentioned above.

The incidence of DIPHTHERIA remained low, 80 cases being recorded, but the type of disease continued to be noticeably virulent, and 7 deaths occurred, 2 in Cavell Primary, 2 in Nelson Street Infants' and one each in Catton Infants', Norman Primary and Bull Close Primary. The response to diphtheria immunisation continues to be very poor.

Towards the end of the year an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the City and 27 cases were reported in school children. The disease is usually comparatively mild and its control and prevention largely dependent on strict attention to personal cleanliness.

There was 1 death from ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA in a school child and 1 from ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. It is pleasant to record that there were no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year either amongst school children, teachers or caretakers.

6 cases received voluntary prophylactic vaccination against Whooping Cough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1937.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.		DIPH- THERIA.		SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA (German Measles)		CHICKEN POX.		WHOOPI- NG COUGH.		CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.		MUMPS	NON PUL. T B.	DYS- EN- TERY.
	Cases.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Angel Road ...	847	1	—	3	20	19	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	27	—	—
Avenue Road...	855	1	—	5	25	17	12	1	—	1	2	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bull Close ...	662	14	3	16	19	8	9	—	—	1	7	—	4	—	—	—	3	1	—
Catton Grove...	598	7	—	8	12	17	4	—	—	3	10	—	7	—	—	—	26	1	—
Cavell ...	516	16	1	21	6	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
College Practising	253	—	1	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colman Road...	726	2	—	1	12	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
Crook's Place	529	2	2	8	1	1	3	—	—	—	19	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	876	—	1	11	15	20	—	—	—	—	36	—	7	—	—	—	2	1	—
George White	652	—	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Heigham Street	230	—	—	—	8	4	47	11	—	1	7	—	13	3	—	—	1	—	—
Horn's Lane ...	375	3	1	4	4	5	17	1	—	—	3	—	12	2	—	—	1	—	—
Lakenham ...	696	5	—	3	8	7	—	—	—	—	35	—	24	2	—	—	—	—	1
Lakenham St. Mark's	781	5	2	10	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Model ...	262	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mousehold Avenue	202	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Nelson Street...	933	4	1	8	7	14	20	4	—	—	16	—	12	5	—	—	4	1	—
Norman ...	901	3	1	8	16	24	1	—	—	1	24	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	3
Philadelphia ...	296	3	—	6	4	3	—	—	—	—	41	—	19	2	—	—	1	2	—
St. Augustine's	849	2	—	5	7	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
St. Giles' ...	101	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

Thorpe Hamlet	1440	5	2	25	3	2	2	83	12	2	—	19	—	17	—	—	1	—	—
Wellesley ...	317	2	—	3	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	12	—	21	1	—	1	—	—
Wensum View	871	2	—	11	11	12	12	2	1	—	—	33	—	19	8	—	—	1	—
Willow Lane ...	491	1	1	2	10	13	13	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyth Secondary	611	1	—	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
City of Norwich	591	—	—	5	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical School	165	—	—	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Art School	50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Commercial	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Rd. Open Air ...	278	1	—	4	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1937†	17103	80	18	177	220	229	229	204	32	15	—	341	—	225	28	—	72	13	27
" 1936†	17509	73	22	150	128	200	200	1647	441	10	—	388	—	466	45	—	21	19	—
" 1935§	18232	113	36	189	87	115	115	1	—	—	—	245	—	58	3	2	9	23	—
" 1934†	18438	157	38	305	338	422	422	1301	219	6	—	291	—	302	45	—	746	—	—
" 1933	19655	80	40	150	219	276	276	65	8	2	—	408	99	145	26	—	236	—	—
" 1932	19371	142	—	295	155	193	193	637	145	427	—	208	63	286	43	1	6	—	—
" 1931	18865	77	—	174	73	97	97	6	7	57	27	506	108	157	21	4	4	—	—
" 1930	18521	81	—	133	83	117	117	2098	388	11	2	268	57	114	18	—	413	—	—
" 1929	18505	152	—	212	114	139	139	8	1	1	2	261	97	377	64	—	397	—	—

*Closed as from 23rd March, 1937, and the scholars transferred to other schools.

†In addition there was 1 Haemolytic Streptococci carrier at Avenue Road School, 1 case of Acute Poliomyelitis at Heigham Street School, and 1 case of Typhoid Fever at Avenue Road School.

§In addition there were 2 Haemolytic Streptococci carriers at Dowson School, and 2 cases of Typhoid Fever—1 at Bull Close School and 1 at Dowson School.

‡In addition there was 1 case of Enteric Fever at Avenue Road School.

¶In addition there were 5 Haemolytic Streptococci carriers at Bull Close School and 2 at St. Giles' School; and 9 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis 1 at Thorne Hamlet School and 1 at The Blyth Secondary School.

(9) **Open Air Education.**

- (a) *Playground Classes.* In a number of schools, when the weather is suitable, a few lessons are given in the playgrounds.
- (b) *Open Air Classrooms in Public Elementary Schools.* No Open Air Classroom has been provided yet. This matter has received the consideration of the Committee and the principle was agreed in 1935, but the Board of Education has not yet approved any of the schemes submitted.
- (c) *School Journeys and Camps.* Excursions are made at suitable seasons for the purpose of giving instruction in nature study. Each year a number of children are sent to the seaside by "Pearson's Fresh Air Fund." Each child is examined for uncleanness by one of the Medical Officers before departing.

Several of the schools have sent parties of children to the Authority's camp at Trimingham, usually for periods of one week each. Other school parties have made use of the camp during week-ends under voluntary arrangements.

(10) **Physical Training.** The School Medical Inspectors give directions only when, for medical reasons, physical training is not desirable, or only some special form.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE ORGANISER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The enthusiasm for a fuller appreciation of Physical Education by teachers, parents, and children is very noticeable, and the difficulties and handicaps which were, not so long ago, prevalent, are now slowly but surely disappearing. By demonstrations of the work which is being done in the schools, parents are realising that something progressive, organised, and with definite beneficial results to the children, is being attempted with no small measure of success.

There is little doubt that the posture and carriage of the children, as a whole, is not good, and it should be the aim of every teacher, not only those who are responsible for the teaching of Physical Training, to make a much greater effort to improve this state of poor standing, sitting, walking and movement generally which is, unfortunately, so common in the schools.

Senior Schools.

Boys.

Generally, the work which has been attempted has been too difficult; simpler exercises and tables would have produced better results.

In order to assist the teachers and to ensure that systematic progression is maintained throughout the whole of the Senior school the book "Gymnastic Training for Senior Boys," published by the Manchester Education Committee (1933) has been introduced. It has been well received by the teachers, and there is no doubt that the work has been much improved by its adoption.

Girls.

During the year all branches of Physical Education have undergone supervision.

The portable apparatus which has recently been supplied to the schools is now in regular use and the girls, through the careful training and supervision of the teachers, are tackling the work well. At the same time it must be remembered that the free-standing and agility work still plays a very important part.

Throughout the work a high standard of efficiency is being demanded on the part of the teachers, and it is encouraging to note that this is having a highly beneficial effect on the girls, both from a physical and mental point of view.

Primary Schools.

The good standard of work in the Primary Departments has been maintained throughout the year. Physical Training and Games receive their rightful place in the time-table in practically all the Primary Departments, and the time which is being spent is proving well worth while. The work in the Primary Departments is of the utmost importance, because it is here that the real foundation for the whole of the school gymnastic and games training is laid.

Infant Schools.

All branches of physical work have been supervised during the year. Although, in some cases, adequate indoor accommodation is lacking, the method of tackling the work is now made by more up-to-date means. The supplying of shoes has proved a great asset. Increased effort is demanded and a higher standard of efficiency is called for. The response to rhythmic work is in most cases exceptionally good.

Organisers.

In the early part of 1937 the Education Committee entered into an arrangement with the Great Yarmouth Education Committee for the sharing of the services of the Woman Organiser appointed by that Authority, the Yarmouth Authority sharing the services of the Man Organiser appointed in Norwich. The division of time was such that the Woman Organiser visited Norwich on two whole days per week, and the Man Organiser spent a similar time in Great Yarmouth.

The arrangement has proved of great value to the Senior 'Girls' and Infants' Departments who previously have been obliged to rely on a man in assisting the teachers and guiding the physical education in these schools. The services of a woman in this connection has a most decided advantage.

Dancing.

It is encouraging to note that Dancing is taught in all Senior 'Girls' and Primary Departments. Both the teachers and the children show a keen interest in this branch of the work, and the results, on the whole, are good. Dancing plays a very important part in the development and correction of posture and carriage in the schools and for that reason alone the time devoted to it is of the greatest importance and value.

Teachers' Courses.

Courses have been held in Folk Dancing and Greek Dancing during the year. These classes have been well attended, and the teachers have derived much benefit from the instruction they have received. The number of teachers who attended the two courses total 31—Folk Dancing 17, and Greek Dancing 14. This, unfortunately, is a decrease on the numbers for last year. It is hoped that the coming year will show a considerable increase.

Organised Games.

Co-operation with the Parks and Gardens Committee in the use of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds has been very helpful in arranging the organised games programme for the year. The facilities for organised games are such that each department has the opportunity to send classes to the Fields weekly.

Every effort has been made to ensure that adequate apparatus is available; in this respect it is hoped that during the coming year it will be possible to increase the stock at each Field, particularly in the supplying of practice nets and the laying down of concrete wickets for cricket.

Clothing.

The provision of special clothing for use during the physical training and games periods has done a tremendous amount of good.

From a teaching point of view correction of an effective type can only be satisfactorily given when specially designed dress is worn. This is now within the possibility of all Senior Departments.

Swimming.

Instruction extended over 14 weeks, in which 4335 children attended the baths, a decrease of 81 on last year's total.

The following tables summarise the results for the past 4 years :—

Year.	No. of Children attending Baths.		No. of Attendances.	Average Weekly Attendance.	No. of Beginners' Certificates Gained.	
	Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.
1934 ...	1140	1201	29,856	1723	581	528
1935 ...	2167	1728	40,896	2840	539	465
1936 ...	2229	2187	47,907	2903	565	497
1937 ...	2235	2100	45,823	3273	386	414

In addition, 516 children were able to swim between 5 and 15 yards, making a grand total of 1316 taught to swim this year.

R.L.S.S. Awards.	1934.		1935.		1936.		1937.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Elementary ...	110	11	135	43	68	29	58	53
Intermediate ...	70	10	65	40	69	30	20	50
Bronze Medallions	24	4	22	10	9	6	19	35
	204	25	222	93	146	65	97	138

NORWICH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association is composed of a number of sections which deal with the various branches of games and sports. The work, which is carried on by the teachers, is done out of school time and is purely voluntary. Much credit is due to those teachers who give up their time and go to such great lengths to improve the games and sports of the City boys and girls. They do a great service by their efforts, and the work of the organisers is very much assisted by the helpful and willing co-operation which is always met with from all the sections.

Football.

The usual enthusiasm was displayed in the schools' own competitions. A very full season ended satisfactorily from all points of view.

Cricket.

At the commencement of the season there were only seven senior schools in the City, and it was decided that each school should play the other once, neutral grounds to be used whenever possible. This arrangement worked quite satisfactorily, and the boys themselves seemed to enjoy the novelty of playing against all the other schools.

Swimming.

This year, owing to the fact that our 1st Class Certificate was duplicated by the Elementary Certificate of the Royal Life Saving Society, a change has been made. Three dives have to be performed with a high standard of correctness, and a 300 and 200 yards swim negotiated by boys and girls respectively.

The following Certificates have been awarded:—

		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Boys	...	12	165	290
Girls	...	3	128	279

Netball.

The work of the Netball Section may be divided into two parts:—

(a) The running of the Norwich Schools' City Team.

Any senior school may send girls for the trial held at the beginning of October, and the team selected plays matches on Saturday mornings against Ipswich, Yarmouth, North Walsham, Norwich High School and Secondary Training College Notre Dame. Last season the City team was most successful, only losing two matches out of ten and coming second in the County Tournament held last March.

(b) The running of Primary and Senior Leagues.

Last season there were four entries in the Primary League and in the Senior League there were seven entries.

The league games cause great excitement and arouse much enthusiasm for the game. It is a pity that we cannot get more Primary Departments to take up this major game and so increase the number of our league entrants.

General Athletics.

The generosity of the directors of the Norwich City Football Club enabled the General Athletics Section to stage its most successful Annual Sports Day to date.

The combined efforts of competitors from 16 senior and 20 primary schools provided a fine programme of athletic events. Four new records were established and two equalled.

624 infants, 672 primary and 576 senior scholars, contributed a series of displays of physical training which were loudly applauded by the record crowd.

Hockey.

During the past year the schools in this Section have tried to foster the growth of the game and although there are difficulties of time and place, we have managed, during the late part of the year, to arrange sectional matches between some of the senior girls' schools on a Saturday morning.

(11) **Provision of Meals.** The School Medical Officer visits the Dining Centres, advises on questions of diet, selects certain special cases for meals, and generally advises the Sub-Committee responsible for the physical care of the children.

During the year under review 28,806 meals were provided for 255 children attending Elementary Schools, and 4224 meals for 26 scholars attending the Secondary Schools. In 1936, 35,678 meals were provided for 258 children. Children receiving meals are re-examined approximately every 3 months.

The Education Committee has established a central kitchen for the provision of meals.

The Education Committee continued to supply accredited milk to the malnourished children in schools on medical recommendation. This was supplied twice daily, i.e., morning and afternoon, a half pint on each occasion. During the year, 535,398 of these "Milk Meals" were provided for 1974 children attending Elementary Schools, and 17,745 "Milk Meals" were provided for 85 Secondary School children. The children are examined approximately every 3 months.

In January, 1937, the Health Committee decided to supply milk at home on medical recommendation and upon application from the parents, for those children who were unable to attend school through illness or disability. In May, 1937, this service was extended to include those children who had reached the age of 5 years and so ceased to be under the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee but who were unable to attend school until the following term owing to lack of school accommodation. This latter provision chiefly affected a few cases on the new housing estates. During the year 2670 pints of accredited milk were supplied to 66 individual children.

In most of the schools children receive milk by arrangements made between the Head Teachers and parents. The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme for the provision of milk for children in schools is still received with enthusiasm. On the 31st October, 1937, 5697 children were receiving milk through this scheme.

(12) Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Enquiry and Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.

(a) *Medical and Dental Inspection.* The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been carried on as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., have to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the routine medical inspections at the Elementary Schools:—

Group.		No. of Children examined.	Parents present.		Percentage of Parents present.
			1937.		1936.
Entrants	...	1562	1475	(94·4%)	95·0
Intermediate	...	1373	1191	(86·7%)	85·4
Leavers	...	1486	1114	(75·0%)	74·6
Other Groups	...	2945	2102	(71·4%)	70·9

At the Secondary Schools, of the 690 girls examined, parents were present with 445, or 64·5% ; with boys 258, or 29·0%. For the year 1936 these numbers were 68·5% and 26·9% respectively.

(b) *Following up.* There has been no change in the arrangements for following-up.

(c) *Medical and Dental Treatment.* The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Enquiry and Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continue to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by these Voluntary Associations are given on pages 153-155.

There is co-operation between the School Medical Service and the Public Assistance Department and the Unemployment Assistance Board in providing extra nourishment where recommended

(13) **Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.** These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—The Teaching Staff, the Enquiry and Welfare Department and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections. With regard to mental defectives, all those children who have been examined and are suspected to be mentally defective are referred to the School Medical Officer. Educable feeble-minded children are admitted to the Special School—other mentally defective children are referred to the Mental Treatment Committee. The ascertainment of these mentally deficient children has caused some misgivings in the past, partly because there has been a comparatively low rate of certification in Norwich. However, this matter has received attention for some little time past, and the procedure now going on in the schools of carrying out routine intelligence tests on all children of certain age levels, and thereby grouping the children into intellectual “streams” should assist us in this matter. A few classes for dull and backward children already exist, and the Committee has under consideration the extension of this arrangement.

As a result of the Routine Intelligence Tests carried out, a considerable number of children were referred in the latter part of the year for a full examination as to mental deficiency.

These examinations were commenced towards the end of the year and are being carried on during 1938.

Blind Children are admitted to Certified Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

No child was admitted to the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children during the year.

1 boy and 1 girl left this school during the year. The boy was admitted to the Norwich Institution for the Blind for training. The girl was found to be “*not Blind*” under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and therefore unsuitable for training.

On 1st January, 1938, 2 boys and 1 girl were on the register at the East Anglian School. 1 boy, who is blind, crippled, hydrocephalic and epileptic, is attending no school; 1 girl, who is blind and crippled, attends a Private School.

Deaf and Dumb Children are admitted to Certified Schools on attaining the age of 7 years. A Nursery Department, however, has been started at the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children, and 1 girl aged 4 years was admitted. 2 boys and 2 girls left during the year, and 1 girl removed from the area of this Authority.

3 boys and 5 girls were at the East Anglian School on 1st January, 1938. All children who attend at this school are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return to it after holidays.

Epilepsy. Specially recommended cases are admitted to certified schools on attaining the age of 7 years. At the end of the year 1 boy was on the waiting list for admission to Maghull Epileptic Colony.

Mentally Defectives. 29 boys and 26 girls were examined for mental deficiency.

The following table shows in Column A the number of children who were examined for the first time for mental deficiency, and in Column B children who had been previously examined *re* mental deficiency and were examined again during the year, together with the recommendations made :—

Recommendation.	Column A.			Column B.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Special Day School ...	7	10	17	1	—	1
Special Residential School...	1	1	2	—	1	1
Ordinary School and Re-examination ...	1	2	3	—	1	1
Dull or Backward Class ...	5	4	9	2	1	3
Mental Treatment Committee	3	3	6	5	1	*6
To remain at Open Air School	—	1	1	1	—	1
To be admitted to Open Air School ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Excluded from School ...	1	—	1	1	1	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	18	21	39	11	5	16
	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Includes 3 boys and 1 girl attending the Special Day School

The following table shows the findings in the above cases :—

Recommendation.	Column A.			Column B.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Feeble-minded ...	10	14	24	5	4	9
Imbecile ...	2	—	2	1	—	1
Idiot ...	—	1	1	1	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of certifiable M.D. cases	12	15	27	7	4	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recommendation.	Column A.			Column B.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dull or Backward ...	6	4	10	4	1	5
Borderline Cases ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Not Mentally Backward ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of other cases ...	6	6	12	4	1	5
	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) *Colman Road Open Air School (Special Department)*. During the year 5 boys and 7 girls were admitted to, and 4 boys left, this school. Of those leaving, 3 were notified to the Mental Treatment Committee and the other is employed in the shoe trade.

31 boys and 23 girls (including 4 boys and 2 girls recorded under the heading of "Children suffering from multiple defects" on page 195) were on the register on 1st January, 1938. The average attendance was 43.9. The Medical Inspector paid 11 visits to the school.

(b) *Residential Special Schools*. At the end of the year 1 boy was at the Residential Special School, Colchester.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

(a) *Mentally Defectives*. These are accommodated at the Open Air School in a Special Department and are referred to above.

(b) *Physically Defectives*. The general arrangements at this school remain the same as reported in previous years.

The standard of the milk supplied was "Accredited." During the year 12 cwt. of malt and cod liver oil and 8 gallons of Parrish's Chemical Food were ordered for the children of this school.

The general arrangements for the admission of children to the Open Air School remains the same; the average attendance for the year was 185.6.

At the beginning of the year there were 99 children attending the school under Dr. Riddel's supervision, and during the 12 months 57 were admitted, including 6 re-admissions.

46 children were discharged, of whom 6 were withdrawn by parents, 12 discharged as fit for ordinary schools, and 20 left on attaining the age of 14 years or over, 2 boys left the City, 1 boy and 1 girl were discharged for irregular attendance, 1 boy was admitted to the Infirmary, and 1 boy and 2 girls were transferred to the Special Department.

The following table shows the number of children under Dr. Riddel's supervision, who were discharged during the year :—

Boys.					
Disease.		Total Discharged.	Cured.	Improved.	No Change.
Malnutrition	... ..	10	3	5	2
Debility	... ..	7	2	5	—
Bronchitis	... ..	2	—	2	—
Infantile Paralysis	... ..	1	—	1	—
Miscellaneous	... ..	1	1	—	—
		—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	21	6	13	2
		—	—	—	—

GIRLS.					
Disease.		Total Discharged.	Cured.	Improved.	No Change.
Malnutrition	... ..	15	6	6	3
Debility	... ..	7	4	3	—
Infantile Paralysis	... ..	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	... ..	2	1	1	—
		—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	25	11	10	4
		—	—	—	—

Children remaining were suffering from the following disabilities :—

Disease.			Boys.	Girls.
Malnutrition	... ..	...	26	19
Debility	... ..	...	12	19
Bronchitis	... ..	...	3	3
Defective Vision	... ..	...	5	7
Paralysis	... ..	...	4	2
Heart Disease	... ..	...	4	—
Deformities	... ..	...	2	1
Epilepsy	... ..	...	3	—
			—	—
TOTALS	...	...	59	51
			—	—

Of the boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 6 are employed in the boot and shoe trade, 2 as errand boys, 1 as a houseboy, and 1 is unemployed.

Of the girls who were similarly discharged, 6 are employed in the boot and shoe trade, 1 each in a clothing and box factory, and 2 as nursemaids.

The health of 3 of these boys was reported to be "very good", 5 "good" and 2 "not very good".

The health of 8 of these girls was reported as "good" and 2 "not very good".

During the year 84 boys and 54 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Boston at this school. 20 boys and 16 girls were admitted. 10 boys and 6 girls left at 14 years of age or over. 14 boys and 8 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school. 5 girls left at the parents' request. 3 boys and 3 girls left the City. 1 boy was transferred to an Orthopædic Hospital and 1 girl to a Sanatorium.

56 boys and 31 girls were attending the school on the 1st January, 1938, under the supervision of Dr. Boston.

The following is a summary of the cases admitted to the school on Dr. Boston's recommendation during the year 1937 :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Debility with TB. History	10	8
,, (Anæmia, Malnutrition, Rickets, etc.)	2	4
TB. Glands (Neck)	1	2
TB. Bones and Joints (healed or arrested)	2	—
Hilar and Suspected TB.	1	2
TB. Abdomen	1	—
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Lungs ...	3	—
	—	—
TOTALS	20	16
	—	—

The following cases were discharged during the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Debility with TB. History	9	8
,, ,, Bronchitis	2	—
,, (Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.) ...	3	2
TB. Glands (Neck)	6	5
TB. Bones and Joints (healed)... ..	3	2
Hilar and Suspected TB.	1	2
TB. Abdomen	2	1
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Lungs ...	1	1
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Bones ...	1	—
Asthma	—	2
	—	—
TOTALS	28	23
	—	—

The following cases remained on the register on 1st January, 1938:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Debility with TB. History	24	14
„ „ Recurrent Bronchitis	1	1
„ „ (Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.)	6	5
TB. Glands (Neck)	11	5
TB. Bones and Joints (healed or arrested)	4	1
Hilar and Suspected TB.	3	3
TB. Abdomen	1	—
Lupus (arrested)	—	1
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Lungs	5	1
Asthma	1	—
	—	—
TOTALS	56	31
	—	—

Of the boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 2 are employed as houseboys, 1 each as an errand boy, clerk, farm boy and van boy; 1 is in a Convalescent Home, 1 in the Navy, 1 unemployed, and 1 is apprenticed to plumbing.

Of the girls who were similarly discharged, 3 are employed in the boot and shoe trade, and 1 each in a clothing, bookbinding and cracker-making factory.

The health of the above-mentioned children was reported as “good,” except in the case of the boy who is in a convalescent home.

Orthopædic Defects.

During the year 1 boy received treatment at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital for scoliosis and osteomyelitis.

For other orthopædic treatment see pages 164-168.

Child Guidance Clinic.

1 girl placed on probation is boarded-out in London to attend the London Child Guidance Clinic, Islington, where she remained at the end of the year.

Those physically defective children who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught by the Visiting Teacher, have been examined during the year by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 12 boys and 10 girls were being taught by this Teacher.

(14) **Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.** Suitable cases are referred to the Director of Education or are already under his supervision by attending an appropriate special school until attaining the age of 16 years. The cases are considered by the Higher Education Committee and sent to the most suitable Institution.

4 students were sent to the Norwich Institution for the Blind for training. 5 persons completed their training at the Norwich Institution and were transferred to the workshops at that Institution and 1 person left during training. At the end of the year 6 students were receiving training at this Institution, 1 in mat making, 2 brush making, and 3 machine knitting.

At the end of the year there were no epileptics, but there were 2 cripples under the care of the Higher Education Committee.

(15) **Nursery Schools.** During the year approval was obtained for the erection of a Nursery School on the North Earlham Estate. At the end of the year tenders were being received for the building of this school.

A Nursery Class is also being built at the Cavell School.

(16) **Secondary and Junior Technical Schools.**

Medical Inspection. There are two Secondary Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys, a Junior Art School and a Junior Commercial School (both for boys and girls). At the end of the year 591 boys and 611 girls were attending the Secondary Schools; 165 boys were attending the Junior Technical School; 50 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School; and 123 boys and girls were attending the Junior Commercial School. As far as possible, efforts are made to examine these scholars during the first term after their admission to school and in each subsequent year during the period of their attendance after they attain the age of 12 years. The arrangements for carrying out medical inspection are similar to those which obtain in the Elementary Schools. It is not possible with the existing staff of Dental Officers to conduct inspections in these schools, but children are referred by the Medical Officers and the Head Teachers as needing dental treatment.

Following-up and Medical Treatment. The arrangements for the following-up of defects in children attending Elementary Schools also apply to those attending Secondary Schools. The Authority now provides the same treatment for Secondary School cases as that provided for Elementary School children.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.
Uncleanliness :				
Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	2	37	39	39
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	19	3	22	3
Other Diseases of the Nose and Throat	5	15	20	20
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1	1
Skin Diseases	16	37	53	50
External Eye Diseases ...	5	9	14	13
Vision and Squint	117	63	180	178
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	17	13	30	29
Dental Diseases	256	24	280	278
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc.	53	15	68	61
Malnutrition	44	5	49	47
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	2	2	4	3
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	15	8	23	18
Bronchitis	2	—	2	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs ...	2	1	3	3
Diseases of the Nervous System	5	4	9	9
Other Defects and Diseases ...	67	48	115	100

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease	Referred for Treatment during 1937 and Treated	Cured	Referred for Treatment previously to but treated during 1937	Cured	Total Defects Treated	Total Defects Cured
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc. ...	36	33	4	4	40	37
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	1	1	1	1	2	2
Other Diseases of the Nose and Throat ...	15	15	3	2	18	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :						
Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	—	3	—	4	—
Skin Diseases ...	38	27	21	10	59	37
External Eye Diseases ...	11	10	1	—	12	10
Vision and Squint ...	172	98	10	7	182	105
		(Glasses prescribed)		(Glasses prescribed)		(Glasses prescribed)
Ear Disease and Hearing	18	15	6	3	24	18
Dental Diseases ...	139	139	66	66	205	205
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc. ...	46	4	61	6	107	10
Malnutrition ...	31	1	98	11	129	12
Enlarged Cervical Glands	3	2	—	—	3	2
Bronchitis ...	1	—	4	1	5	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs	2	1	3	—	5	1
Defective Speech ...	—	—	3	—	3	—
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	11	2	40	15	51	17
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	7	—	13	2	20	2
Other Defects & Diseases	66	25	76	21	142	46

(17) **Parents' Payments.** There has been no change during the year in the arrangements with respect to payment for treatment by parents.

(18) **Health Education.** The Handbook of suggestions on Health Education is used by the teachers in the schools. Leaflets on the care of the teeth, issued by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, are distributed to children when they leave school. During the year the Committee accepted the offer of the Dental Board to send free of charge a dental exhibit, accompanied by a trained demonstrator, to be shown to the older scholars.

(19) **Miscellaneous.** The systematic measuring and weighing, by the Head Teachers, of all school children continued during the year.

122 children, who were suspected by the teachers to be malnourished, were brought forward for examination by the School Medical Officers. Some of these cases were selected as being under weight when being weighed under the systematic weighing and measuring arrangements. 32 of these children were classified as Nutrition "B," 82 as Nutrition "C," and 8 as Nutrition "D."

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	1562
Intermediate (2nd age group)	...		...	1373
Leavers	(3rd	„	„)	1486

	Total	...	4421
Number of other Routine Inspections			2945

Total ... 7366

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	6734
„ „ Re-inspections	...	...	26094

Total ... 32828

TABLE 2.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	513	45	258	6
Uncleanliness :				
Head	30	—	286	—
Body	1	1	—	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp	—	—	5	—
Body	1	—	4	—
Scabies	1	—	20	—
Impetigo	15	—	373	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	61	6	535	12
Minor Injuries,				
Bruises, etc.	2	1	543	2
Septic Sores	16	1	1098	—

TABLE 2—continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
(1)	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	37	8	68	9
Conjunctivitis ...	2	1	55	1
Keratitis ...	1	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	3	—
Defective Vision ...	234	50	398	8
Squint ...	63	14	78	11
Other Conditions ...	8	1	132	8
EAR—				
Defective Hearing ...	23	5	64	34
Otitis Media ...	22	3	143	3
Other Ear Diseases	11	4	147	13
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	38	115	71	120
Adenoids ...	14	15	11	24
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	37	45	90	36
Other Conditions ...	44	11	568	30
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)...	4	9	131	58
Defective Speech ...	11	15	15	8
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	37	—	187	34
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	4	3	4	2
Functional ...	6	10	3	8
Anæmia ...	78	5	216	12
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	41	21	78	4
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	14	8	77	14

TABLE 2—continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	2	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	—	—	9	—
Spine ...	—	—	1	—
Hip ...	—	—	2	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	—	—	7	2
Chorea ...	8	3	11	6
Other Conditions ...	32	7	83	6
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	39	7	15	6
Spinal Curvature ...	59	16	40	11
Other Forms ...	108	24	77	14
Other Defects and Diseases ...	213	55	1268	125

B.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN
inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	No. of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	1562	182	11.7	1166	74.6	209	13.4	5	0.3
Second Age-group	1373	138	10.0	947	69.0	282	20.6	6	0.4
Third Age-group	1486	184	12.4	1012	68.1	287	19.3	3	0.2
Other Routine Inspections ...	2945	414	14.0	2031	69.0	494	16.8	6	0.2
TOTAL ...	7366	918	12.5	5156	70.0	1272	17.2	20	0.3

C.—(a) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 1551

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants	1562	375	24.0
Intermediate (2nd age Group)	1373	292	21.3
Leavers (3rd ,, ,,)	1486	340	22.9
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS) ...	4421	1007	22.8
Other Routine Inspections ...	2945	544	18.5

C.—(b) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).
(NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this table.)

GROUP. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. (excluding Malnutrition). (3)	Total. (4)	Malnutrition. (5)	Grand Total. (6)
CODE GROUPS—					
Entrants	6	267	271	120	375
Second Age Group ...	42	138	179	133	292
Third Age Group ...	88	190	264	94	340
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS)	136	595	714	347	1007
Other Routine Inspections	98	331	409	166	544
GRAND TOTAL ...	234	926	1123	513	1551

TABLE 3.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children with multiple defects.	At the Special Day School for Mentally Defectives ...	4	2	6
	At no School or Institution ...	3*	—	3*
	At Certified School for Blind (Gorleston) ...	—	—	—
	At Private School ...	—	1	1
	At other Certified Schools ...	—	—	—
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for blind children.	2	1	3
	At Certified Schools for the Blind	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Blind or partially Blind ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	1	1
	At other Institutions ...	5	7	12†
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	3	5	8
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	2	1	3†
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	(i.) Children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the deaf.	—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially deaf.	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	—	—	—

†At Certified Day Open Air School.

*In addition there was 1 boy at a Secondary School.

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Feeble-minded.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	28	21	49
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	5	6	11 [†]
	At other Institutions ...	—	1	1
	At no School or Institution ...	2	1	3§
Mentally Defective.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—			
	(a) Idiots ...	1	1	2
	(b) Imbeciles ...	2	—	2
	(c) Others ...	—	2	2
	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :—			
	(a) Moral Defectives ...	—	—	—
	(b) Others ...	—	—	—
	Feeble-minded Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...	2	2	4
Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during the year.				

[†]Includes 4 boys and 5 girls on waiting list for Certified Special School.
[§]Includes one girl receiving private tuition.

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total
Mentally Defective —continued.	Feeble-minded Children notified under Article 3 of the 1928 Regulations, i.e., "Special Cir- cumstances" cases ...	—	—	—
	Children who, in addition to being mentally defective, were blind or deaf ...	—	—	—
Epileptics.	At Certified Special Schools ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	2	1	3
	At other Institutions ...	1	—	1 [†]
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Children suffering from severe epilepsy.	—	—	—
	Children suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis (includ- ing pleura and intrathoracic glands).	—	—	—
	At Certified Special Schools ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

[†]In the Public Assistance Institution.

TABLE 3--continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective —continued.	Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	19	10	29†
	At Certified Special Schools	—	1	1
	At Public Elementary Schools	1	1	2
	At other Institutions ...	—	4	4(2*)
	Delicate Children, i.e., all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	83	66	149§
	At Certified Special Schools	83	109	192||
	At Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
	At other Institutions ...	—	1	1*
	Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	8	3	11†
	At Certified Special Schools	—	3	3
	At Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
	At other Institutions ...	4	2	6*

†Includes 17 boys and 6 girls at the Certified Day Open Air School.
§At the Certified Day Open Air School.
||Includes 78 boys and 105 girls suffering from Rheumatic affections.
+Includes 6 boys and 3 girls at the Certified Day Open Air School.
¶In addition 8 girls at Secondary Schools.

TABLE 3—continued.

Physically Defective —continued.	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public Elementary School.			
		At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions ...
		4	—	4§
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		5	5	10*

§ At the Certified Day Open Air School.

* Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for
which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm (X-ray Treatment	1	—	1
—Scalp (Other do.	4	—	4
Ringworm—Body ...	6	—	6
Scabies	20	—	20
Impetigo	399	6	405
Other Skin Diseases ...	549	102	651
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ...	304	54	358
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2).			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	371	93	464
MISCELLANEOUS—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	1669	38	1707
TOTAL ...	3323	293	3616

GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor
Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (includ- ing Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separ- ately in the body of the Report)	785	1	786
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1) ...	4	4	8
TOTAL ...	789	5	794

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	418
(b)	Otherwise	...	1

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	393
(b)	Otherwise	...	1

GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.		
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total							
(1)				(2)				(3)						(4)	(5)
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)				
14	2	175	—	5	1	5	5	19	3	180	5	549	756		

(i.) Tonsils only ; (ii.) Adenoids only ; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids ;
(iv.) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

No. of children treated...	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential at treatment an Orthopædic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential at treatment an Orthopædic Clinic.	
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	
	2	31	462	—	—	—	462†

†Including 63 cases attending Clinic for observation.

GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists:—

	Aged	5 years	...	1371	}	
	,,	6	,,	1241		
	,,	7	,,	1246		
	,,	8	,,	1218		
	,,	9	,,	1283		
Routine Age	,,	10	,,	1285		Total ... 10868
Groups	,,	11	,,	1131		
	,,	12	,,	989		
	,,	13	,,	948		
	,,	14	,,	146		
	,,	15	,,	10		
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	1901
GRAND TOTAL						12769

(b) Found to require treatment ... 9840

(c) Actually treated ... 5003

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination [included in (c)] ... 2770

(2) Half-days devoted to { Inspection 90 } Total 1323
 { Treatment 1233 }

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 11472

(4) Fillings ... { Permanent Teeth 7205 } Total 7215
 { Temporary Teeth 10 }

(5) Extractions ... { Permanent Teeth 1328 } Total 6319
 { Temporary Teeth 4991 }

(6) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions 2715

(7) Other Operations { Permanent Teeth 3573 } Total 3574
 { Temporary Teeth 1 }

GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses ... 2.6

(2) Total number of examinations of children made in the Schools by School Nurses ... 32495

(3) Number of individual children found unclean ... 256

- (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority :—
- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Voluntarily | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 |
| (b) Compulsorily | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 |
- (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 | ... | Nil |
| (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws | ... | Nil |
| (c) Under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933 | ... | 16 |

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Grand Total
Boys	1	80	107	172	218	192	104	12	2	2	890
Girls	4	72	91	110	127	141	92	38	9	6	690
Totals	5	152	198	282	345	333	196	50	11	8	1580

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	Number of Special Inspections.	Number of Re-inspections.
Boys ...	155	511
Girls ...	81	463
TOTALS ...	236	974

TABLE 2.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (5)
Malnutrition ...	42	2	5	—
Uncleanliness :				
Head ...	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	—	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	1	—
Impetigo ...	—	—	6	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	13	3	30	—
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ...	1	—	19	—
Septic Sores ...	1	—	18	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	2	1	2	—
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	4	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	110	1	60	1
Squint ...	6	—	2	—
Other Conditions ...	2	—	3	—
EAR—				
Defective Hearing ...	10	1	6	—
Otitis Media ...	2	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases ...	4	—	7	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	3	16	—	3
Adenoids ...	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	5	—	15	—

TABLE 2—continued.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuber- culous) ...	1	1	2	—
Defective Speech ...	—	—	—	—
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	256	—	22	2
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	—	3	—	—
Functional ...	3	2	—	—
Anæmia ...	7	—	8	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	1	1	—	—
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases ...	2	—	1	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	—	—	1	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	—	—	2	—
Chorea ...	2	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	3	—	2	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ...	19	2	8	—
Other Forms ...	28	4	6	1
Other Defects and Diseases ...	55	12	45	3

B.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN Inspected during the Year.

	No. of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys ...	890	170	19.1	602	67.7	117	13.1	1	0.1
Girls ...	690	60	8.7	565	81.9	64	9.3	1	0.1
TOTAL ...	1580	230	14.6	1167	73.9	181	11.4	2	0.1

C.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 280

GROUP.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions in Table II. (excluding Malnutrition).	Total.	Malnutrition.	Grand Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Boys ...	58	70	125	18	142
Girls ...	52	77	122	24	138
TOTAL ...	110	147	247	42	280

D.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN in "C" who received Treatment (excluding Specials, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 267

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for
which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—
„ Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	1	—	1
Impetigo ...	6	—	6
Other Skin Diseases ...	34	18	52
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2) ...	9	3	12
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	12	4	16
MISCELLANEOUS— (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	35	5	40
TOTAL ...	97	30	127

GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	181	1	182
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	181	1	182

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 104
- (b) Otherwise 1

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 107
- (b) Otherwise 1

**GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.**

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)						(4)	(5)
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)		
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	20

- (i.) Tonsils only ; (ii.) Adenoids only ; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids ;
- (iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i.)	Residential treatment without education. (ii.)	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic. (iii.)	Residential treatment with education. (i.)	Residential treatment without education. (ii.)	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic. (iii.)	
No. of children treated...	—	—	62*	—	—	1	63†

*In addition there were 26 cases having exercises in schools apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme.

†Includes 3 cases under observation at the Clinic.

GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :—

Routine Age Groups ...	...	...	—
Specials ...	...	...	229
GRAND TOTAL			229

(b) Found to require treatment ... 194

(c) Actually treated ... 194

(2) Half-days devoted to { Inspection. Nil.
Treatment. None especially.
Secondary Scholars
are treated with
Elementary Scholars.

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 1408

(4) Fillings ... { Permanent Teeth 1052 } Total 1054
{ Temporary Teeth 2 }

(5) Extractions ... { Permanent Teeth 193 } Total 226
{ Temporary Teeth 33 }

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions 69

(7) Other Operations { Permanent Teeth 555 } Total 555
{ Temporary Teeth — }

GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Total number of visits to School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses ...	...	...	5
(2)	Total number of examinations of children made in the Schools by School Nurses ...	...	...	1620
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean ...	...	...	1
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	...	...	Nil
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—			
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ...	...	...	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ...	...	...	Nil

GROUP 7.—TREATMENT OF ALL OTHER DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Malnutrition ...	78	51	129
Defective Hearing ...	1	7	8
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	1	2	3
Defective Speech ...	2	1	3
Heart and Circulation ...	12	39	51
Bronchitis ...	1	4	5
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Lungs ...	2	3	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
Definite ...	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	4	4
Nervous System ...	5	15	20
Other Defects and Diseases ...	35	107	142
TOTAL ...	137	233	370

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE 4.
(Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Minor Ailments	97	30	127
Visual Defects	181	1	182
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	10	10	20
Deformities	104	3	107
Dental Defects	194	11	205
Other Defects	137	233	370
TOTAL ...	723	288	1011

